The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,931. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

ROBERT—At Ootacamund, on the 3rd Oct., the wife of Edward Roberts, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CREWE—At Bhaugulpore, on the 9th Oct., Henry Roseingrave Harpur, only son of Dr. A. G. Crewe, Civil Surgeon, and Jemima, his wife,—aged 9 months and 17 days.

WILSON—At Borgonatchuck Colliery, Raneegunge, on the 15th Oct., Mr. J. H. Wilson, Engineer to the Beerbhoom Coal Company.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	5	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	12 22 2	...	...	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Comptah	12 22 2	...	4	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	...	9	Comptah	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	2	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay ... (Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM [illegible] TO SURAT EVERY TU[illegible] AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM [illegible] TO BOMBAY EVERY [illegible] FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR, AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	"	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th October, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Oct., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th October at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 26th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1864. Agents Ship *Tiverton.*

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1451 tons register, N. MARDAR, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India.*

[illegible]R LONDON.

To sail [illegible]*ly in January* 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Franc Maria*, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Franc Maria.*

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

MR. CAGLI begs to inform the Public that he has been obliged to postpone opening the Grant Road Theatre till TUESDAY, 1st November,

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

SIGNOR CAGLI.

First Performance will take place on TUESDAY, 1st November, at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amalia Jackson.	Signor Francisco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti.	Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Marcucco Corti.	Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.	

Chorus 8 persons.

Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur L. Usiglio.

[illegible] 8 : Overture commences at half-[illegible]

Curtain rises at a quarter to 9.

Holders of Season Tickets will only be ad[illegible] TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

N. B.—The Performances to the Public will [illegible] advertised in a day or two.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday the 24th instant, the following new Stations will be opened for Public Traffic :—

Atgaum, between Shawpoor and Kurdee, on the Concan Line;

Naidongree, between Nandgaum and Challisgaum; and Myjee, between Pachora and Mussawud, on the North Eastern Line.

Information in regard to Rates, Fares, &c., may be ascertained at the respective Stations, or at the Office of the undersigned.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Manager.
Boree Bunder, 18th October 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY TO NEEMGAUM OR NANDORA AND SHEAGAUM.

AN extension of the Railway from Mulkapoor to Sheagaum, a distance of 32½ miles, will be opened for Passenger Traffic only, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant.

The Train leaving Egutpoora at 5-0 A. M. in connection with the 5-40 P.M. Down Train from Bombay will run on to Sheagaum, calling at Neemgaum or Nandora at 7-45 P.M., and arriving at Sheagaum at 8-35 P.M.

The Up-Train will leave Sheagaum at 5-15 A. M., and Neemgaum or Nandora at 6-5 A. M., arriving at Egutpoora at 8-50 P. M. By order,

E. W. KEILY, Jr., Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 18th October 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफ़ुसील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

साध प्रेस कंपनी (लिमोटेड)

શીંદ પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 250 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 1st November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાર્તન ગેનગીન કંપનો (લીમીટેડ.)

काटन गेनगीग कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

POONA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL 7,50,000 RUPEES IN 3,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH.

Promoters.

The Hon'ble M. H. SCOTT (Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.)
R. McILWRAITH, Esq. (Messrs. NICOL & Co.)
G. M. STEWART, Esq. (Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.)
J. P. LEITH, Esq. (Messrs. FORBES & Co.)
J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq. (Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.)
H. COKE, Esq., Poona.

Solicitors.

Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bankers.

Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The object of this Company is to purchase a large building now under construction at Poona, and to organize a first Class Hotel Establishment under European management.

Applications for shares to be addressed till the 30th instant to

"The Promoters Poona Hotel Company (Limited),"
Care of F. L. BROWN, Esq., Broker,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A PORTUGUESE LEDGER CLERK. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
24th October 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves in business as Merchants and Agents.
Temporary Offices, 12, Rampart Row.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.
Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)
Bombay, 13th October 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees Five Hundred (500) per share into the Office of the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 31st instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th October 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates :—

1st Class Passengers.................. £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } .... ,, 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. 50

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares upon which the Second Call of Rupees Five Hundred, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, is not paid on or before the 16th November next, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864. R. AHLERS, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 16th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board.
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The numerous Companies recently formed all aim at the sole end of making the rich still richer, while nothing has been done to benefit the poor and working population in the all-important item of food.

The main object of the "*Bombay Commercial Company (Limited)*" will be to supply this Market with Rice, Grain, and other requirements at the most uniform rate consistent with commercial enterprize; and the Promoters feel assured that the results attending the Company's operations will be as profitable as humane considerations for the well-being of the labouring classes could desire.

Application for Shares may be made to the Promoters at the Offices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., 2, Bell Lane.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a first Call of (Rupees 50) Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Bank's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 31st instant.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 10th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE,
Ahmedabad, 7th October 1864. For the Manager.

THE BECHURDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a First Call of (Rupees 250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Company's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 1st November next.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 20th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, Teak or Sang, Blackwood or Seasum, Ain or Sadra, Huludvan and Tunnuch, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz :—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight." By order of the Board,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Offices of the Association will be closed on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 29th and 31st inst., and 1st proximo, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that no Deposits on account of the Allotment of Shares of this Bank will be received by the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), after the 27th inst. The Memorandum and Articles of Association will lie for signature at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, up to the 28th idem only.

A. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors at Bombay,
Apollo Street, No. 6, 24th October 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are :—
For 1 month........................6 per cent.
" 2 months........................8 "
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The undersigned has this day taken charge of this Company's business in the Bombay Presidency, and respectfully requests that all communications connected therewith may be addressed to him.

SAMUEL BATES, Manager.
Head Office No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—Since all accounts received from Calcutta show that the immediate want of food and shelter is very urgent, His Excellency the Governor has suggested to the undersigned to collect subscriptions at once, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the second proximo at the Town Hall.

Subscription-lists have therefore been placed in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India*, and at the Bank of Bombay, the Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Bombay Presidency Bank. The three Banks named will receive payments, which the undersigned will forward without delay to the General Cyclone Relief Committee at Calcutta.

Gentlemen who have signed the requisition to the Sheriff and others desirous to co-operate, are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday next, at 4 P. M., to pre-concert the proceedings of the Meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 2nd November.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
25th October 1864.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED QUALIFIED ENGINEERS to superintend Public Works at Bombay or Out-stations. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem with allowances. Applications, stating previous experience, &c. &c. to be addressed to A. CUMMING,
Secretary B. C. & B. Company, Bombay.
20th October 1864.

MR. CAGLI requests Subscribers to the Italian Opera Company to pay their Subscription of Rs. 300, to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, who are authorized to deliver Tickets in exchange before 1st November next; when the list will be closed.

Subscribers who have already paid will have their Tickets forwarded by Post.

It has been found impracticable to allot particular Seats to Season Ticket Holders as first intended, but as no more Tickets will be issued than there are Seats in the Theatre, Mr. Cagli hopes this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Subscribers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 28th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows :—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ______ Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

______ Name.
______ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.
Hongkong, 13th August 1864.

TO GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.D., SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, hereby request you to be pleased to call a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 2nd November next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the distress of the numerous sufferers by the late Hurricane at Calcutta and surrounding districts.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) A. C. Gumpert, Chairman,
Chamber of Commerce.
A. Stewart, Deputy Chairman.
Michael H. Scott.
Andrew Grant.
A. C. Wallace.
A. F. Brice.
Gavin Steel.
R. McIlwraith.
James Blair.
Henry Brooke.
R. L. Tracey.
Robert Hannay
H. Maxwell.
J. A. Forbes.
D. Robertson.
James Taylor.
Matthew Kane, M.D.
J. W. Barker.
W. K. Fletcher.
D. J. Kennelly.
Jas. Burgess
Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Venayeckrow Jugonathjee.
Babajee Cassinath.
Cawasjee Sorabjee Patell.
J. W. Ward.
George Birdwood.
W. C. Coles.
J. W. Hyslop.
F. S. Arnott.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. M. Maclean.
H. Coke.
E. A. Flinders.
Thomas Diver.
H. B. Macculloch.
R. B. Bartou.
Francis Gell.
Edwin Pennell.
T. R. R. Davison.
R. T. Crossley.
H. B. Eleam.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bhasker Sooderjee.
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur.
Francis W. Sedgwick.
Robt. T. Price.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia.
Chas. Macdonald.
H. Somerville.
W. F. Stearns.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
L. Mavrogordato.
J. R. P. Leggatt.
J. Macnee.
J. A. Shepherd.
J. T. Cuvillier.
Michl. R. de Quadros.
B. H. Cama.
R. Ahlers.
J. E. Grimm.
H. Simpson.
Arthur Huson.
Thos. Miller.
Jules Siegfried.
C. G. De Souza.
James Bovis.
Charles C. Benn.
J. Brodie.
W. Jackson.
W. Wilson.
P. Adams.
H. Moore.
Fras. Macwilliam.
Thoojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Montalliard.
J. Tallada.
John Smith.
Robt. J. Pringle.
Thos. R. Booth.
J. G. Young.
A. J. Hunter.
J. W. Young.
N. W. Oliver.
H. E. Leeke.
Robert Dundas.
Edw. Heycock.
S. P. Framjee.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhaw Dajee.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Narayan Dajee.
Vishwanath Mandlick.
D. Byramjee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.
Dinshaw Bhickajee.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
Framjee Manockjee.
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Davar.
Framjee Bomanjee Settna.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Premchund Roychund.
Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Culliandass Mohundass.
Limjee Manockjee.
Wurjeewandass Madhowdass.
Nurrotumdass Madhowdass.
Jehangheer Gustadjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Atmaram Madhowjee.
Narrayan Dinnanath.
C. Tyabjee.
Venayeck Wassodew.
Wassodew Pandoorung.
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Candass Narrandass.
E. W. Ravenscroft.
Geo. Inverarity.
H. Mangles.
George Scott.
H. E. Jacomb.
P. N. Pochajee.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Kursondass Madhowdass.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
A. B. Cursetjee Dady.
Goculdass Tejpall.
Eduljee Framjee.
Tarrachund Seetaram.
Cowasjee Pallonjee.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
Sha Kesowjee Naik.
Sewjee Nensey.
Gosoombhoy Nathabhoy.
Guncshdass Krisnajee.
Bulvuntrow Bhicajee.
Joseyram Krisnaram.
Hujarecmul Nurseydass.
Sewram Dolutram.
Swelall Motecall.
D. F. Cama.
Jooconmul Dulsookrai.
Tarrachund Ramchund.
Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoossein.
Tricumjee Luckmichund.
Govindjee Doongersey.
Juverchund Nurseydass.
Toolseydass Nurseydass.
Hutheesing Kessersing.
E. Norodass.
Calliandee Jutsewjee.
Oomedchund Hoomachund.

Bombay, 24th October 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition I convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November next, at 4 P.M. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th October 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

OFFICES TO LET in Rampart Row, four Rooms on the Ground Floor, with separate entrance. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAJ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—A Rackett Court and a stable &c. next to the Small Cause Court. For further particulars apply to JEHANGEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE and DARASHA DORABJEE in Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st November next, an airy upper-roomed Bungalow, Out-house, and Stabling, No. 20, Charney Road, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. For particulars apply to DADABHOY NOWROJEE BUNGALLY on the premises, or at Messrs. HAFEN & Co., No. 3, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate entrance, the Ground Floor of the House No. 4, Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners, suitable for Offices or Godowns. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, on First Floor. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s to 5s 6d per Dollar, Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 per cent.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late CUTLER & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address :—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	36	18
	No. 2 ....Blue "	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow "	26	14
	No. 4. ....Green "	22	12
	Medoc ....Red "	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado.........Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso......" "	30	0
	Light Golden ......Green "	28	0
	" " ......Blue "	28	0
	Pale ....Brown "	26	0
	" ....Yellow "	22	0
	" ....White "	19	0
Ginger......Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	31	0
"	(Yellow ")	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sancel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown............ in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White............ " Bottles	42	?
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	16

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

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John Elin, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Rankin, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £2,000,000.

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Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.

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James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG. *And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £50,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

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R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. E. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to little more than two-thirds of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	2
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	15	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, (proximo,) for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

ALEX. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.
Apollo Street, No. 6, 26th October 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).
Head Office, Calcutta.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Edmund Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
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Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law & Co.
Baboo Heeralall Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Puttit Pabun Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.
THOS. R. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that [illegible]BAEE, Widow of the late Hurrychund Morojee, and Atmaram Sewla, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell to KHATREE MOOLJEE WALLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate at Parell, near [illegible], without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand three hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Foras Land under No. [illegible], together with all kind of trees and shrubs standing and being thereon, or on any part thereof; and is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Byramjee Gorwalla, on or towards the West by the properties of the late Damodher Kessowjee and Narrain Mulowba, on or towards the North by the charitable burning ground, and on or towards the South by the property of the late Moroba [illegible]. All persons having any right, title, claim, demand, or interest, into or out of the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Solicitors for the purchaser at their Office, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 26th day of October 1864.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the purchaser, Khatree Mooljee Walljee.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer [illegible] will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th October 1864, at [illegible]. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of [illegible], (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until [illegible]. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Salsette, will be closed on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until [illegible] on the [illegible] idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE [illegible]

Mails for Kurrachee and [illegible] Steamer [illegible], will be closed 12 hours after the [illegible] of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCT.—NOV., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Monday 7th [illegible]
Full Moon, [illegible] 15th [illegible]
Last Quarter, Monday 21st [illegible]
New Moon, Tuesday 29th [illegible]

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	[illegible]
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	27	Mercury sets at 8h. 7m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	28	St. Simon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sat.	29	St. Jude.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sun.	30	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mon.	31	All Hallow's Eve.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tues.	1	All Saints.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	
Wed.	2	All Souls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 19
AGRA	Oct. 20	LAHORE	Oct. 11
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Sept. 11
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 20
BANGALORE	Oct. 18	MALTA	Sept. 27
CALCUTTA	Oct. 20	[illegible]	Oct. 11
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Oct. 17
CEYLON	Oct. 17	PUNJAUB	Oct. [illegible]
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Oct. [illegible]
DELHI	Oct. 15	RANGOON	Aug. 29
FRANCE	Sept. 30	SUEZ	Sept. [illegible]
HONGKONG	Oct. 27	SINGAPORE	Oct. 4

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

THE *Times of India* had something more to say yesterday about the sale of English telegrams. Our contemporary, in his eagerness to make out a case of "dishonest conduct" against us, assigns much more importance to the concession by Government to the press of a right of precedence for their telegrams than can fairly be claimed for it. In the first place, the concession does not affect in any way the telegrams which come to us by our own mail and which do not pass along any Indian line of telegraph. It will, we presume, hardly be disputed that these messages at least are our own property, and that, when we get them, we are at liberty to publish them or to destroy them, to sell them or to give them away, without having previously asked for and obtained leave to do so from Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and the *Times of India*. It may be a "peculiar weakness" of ours to take this view of our rights of private property; but, if anybody conceives himself to be wronged by it, we shall be happy to hear what there is to be said on the other side. Like Mr. Micawber's creditors, we are not exacting, but we think it is only natural that we should claim what is our own. If this be granted, there remains only for consideration the question what return the Bombay press is bound to make to the Government for the concession of a right of precedence for its Galle telegrams. This concession has been for months and months past practically worthless. The signallers at Galle pay not the slightest attention to the rule that press messages shall have precedence; as was proved very clearly on Sunday last, when several private messages came through before the line was interrupted, and our own telegrams were delayed till Tuesday morning. But, supposing that the concession were real, and that we gained certain advantages by it, under what obligations would it place us? The *Times of India*, in a fit of generosity, chooses to assume that the telegrams to which precedence is given become forthwith the property of the public, and with wonderful magnanimity proposes that all press telegrams shall be opened and posted on the door of the Telegraph Office as soon as they are received. Fairly and softly, good brother. We congratulate you on your new-born morality—reformed rakes are always the most virtuous of men—but before we can consent to any such arrangement we must require the Government to do something else besides giving press telegrams precedence, namely, pay for them. All that the concession now granted us binds us to do is to give our telegrams to the public without loss of time. This compact we invariably fulfil to the best of our power; and we are quite content to abide by the verdict of public opinion in Bombay on the question whether the *Gazette* or the *Times of India* generally publishes the English telegrams first. But, as we have already pointed out, some time must necessarily elapse before the news can possibly be printed, especially if the telegrams come in during the night; and during this interval we are pestered with applications from scores of people for the latest news. We are, therefore forced, in self-defence, to make a charge for giving this information to strangers. The *Times of India*, it would appear, intends henceforth to give every one the news without charge. This will not suffice to make its telegrams public property, so long as Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, the broker of the principal cotton speculators in Bombay, is the agent invariably employed to wait for and receive them at the Telegraph Office; but it will put to the test the correctness of our conduct in selling the *Gazette* telegrams. For it is obvious that, if early news be all that is sought, men will not be such fools as to continue to give us so much a month for intelligence which they can get for nothing at the *Times of India* office. If, therefore, the subscribers to our telegrams drop off, the supposed evil will cure itself; if, on the other hand, they determine to go on paying our monthly charge, the conclusion cannot be resisted that they do so because they have no faith in the "Malta" and "Alexandria" telegrams of the *Times of India*, and prefer paying a high price for the unadorned but honest telegrams of the *Bombay Gazette* to getting for nothing what is worth nothing.

SOME of our contemporaries are beginning to find out, too late in the day, not indeed that the contract concluded by Government with the Bombay Reclamation Company was in itself a gigantic job—that is a revelation yet to come—but that the immense powers of "potential bribery" (that, we think, is the *Poona Observer's* delicate phrase) enjoyed by the Promoters have been used in a way which to say the least demands that a strict official enquiry should be made into the truth of the stories current regarding the allotment of the shares. Our Poona contemporary, whose assistance would have been more valuable had he come to our aid when we were fighting the battle single-handed against the united forces of the servants of Government and the leading capitalists of Bombay, differs in opinion, we are glad to find, from that most moral of public journals, the *Times of India*, which, with scandalous and disgusting levity, speaks of it as a good joke that a Secretary to Government should "feather his nest" in the Share Market in these hard times. We would not, however, be misunderstood. Any servant of Government may, without acting wrongly, invest his savings by taking shares in the Back Bay or any other Company, provided that he can do so without justly exposing himself to the suspicion of having received an allotment as a reward for using his influence with the Government to obtain undue favours for the Company. It is obvious that this rule would preclude a Secretary to Government from taking shares in any scheme of which the success depended, directly or indirectly, on the nature of the report upon it which his duty as Secretary in any particular Department, required him to submit to Government. Mr. Anderson, against whom an outcry is now raised because he had five Back Bay shares allotted to him, is unjustly blamed for accepting them, inasmuch as he was away in Calcutta while the negotiations were going on between Government and the Promoters of the Back Bay Job, and knew nothing of the matter except what was known to the outside public. The two officials through whose favourable recommendations to Government it fell about that the Job grew and prospered were Mr. Robertson and Colonel Rivers. The latter refused to take shares; the former by common report pocketed ten, and we have had reason to doubt the correctness of the statement made by us some time ago that the Government of Bombay had ordered him to return them to the Promoters. Curiously enough, however, the share list, which is tolerably thickly strewn with the names of servants of Government, contains no record of the supposed allotment to Mr. Robertson; and, if he has been unjustly accused, the Government he serves is bound to take steps to clear him from the aspersions that have been cast upon his character. The *Poona Observer* writes very sensibly on the injurious consequences of the existence in the public mind of even a suspicion that high Government officers are not inaccessible to the sweet influences of "potential bribery." Why did not our contemporary speak out his mind a fortnight ago, before Mr. Robertson went to England, instead of waiting till this gentleman, whose name has had more conspicuous mention, in connexion with the Back Bay Job, than that of any other Government servant, had left the country?

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT LAHORE.

INVESTITURE OF THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA WITH THE STAR OF INDIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LAHORE, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE Investiture of the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla with the Star of India took place on Monday evening, the 17th, in Government House. A very large assemblage of Civil and Military Officers, and of gentlemen not in the service of Government, filled the entire space allotted to spectators. As a Knight of the Order, the Maharajah of Cashmere was seated on the left of the Viceregal Dais. Beyond His Highness, and on the same side of the Dais, seats were provided for the European Officers and others. The Rajah of Kuppoorthulla was seated on the right of the Viceregal Dais. On the same side, seats were placed for Native Chiefs. From right to left the front row of chairs stood in semi-circular form, the Viceregal Dais being in the centre of the arc, so to speak.

In front of the Dais, and about twenty feet from it, the Insignia of the Order were placed "on a cushion made of blue velvet and white satin." They were, for the time, the principal objects of interest, and "Have you seen the Star?" was the question the spectators put to each other.

Punctual to time, the Viceroy and Governor General entered the scene of the Investiture. He wore the light blue and white robe of the Order. Preceded by his officers of state, Sir John Lawrence came stalking in, his face as hard and stern as ever, and his gait and manner like those of a man who had made up his mind to go through a host, to be stopped by no obstacle whatever, to knock over any person who stood in his way! He took his seat on the Dais under a salute of 21 guns, and lost no time in opening the ceremony with a speech in Hindoostanee, of which the following is a version in English:—

The speech was given in yesterday's *Gazette*.

The Viceroy then placed the Ribbon and Collar on the Rajah's neck, and delivered to him the Star. To His Excellency's speech the newly-appointed Knight replied in suitable terms. It was a sight worth seeing, the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla standing before the Viceregal Dais expressing his sense of obligation for the high honour conferred on him, and Sir John Lawrence sitting in state with his severe face turned full upon the speaker, listening attentively, and with searching look, to every word spoken.

Little now remained to be done. The rules "prescribe that after the Investiture, the Viceroy and Governor General will move from the Dais to the place of the Knight, shake hands with and congratulate him;" and also that "the other Knights present as spectators do the same." Sir John Lawrence and the Maharajah of Cashmere, the latter the only Knight present as a spectator, acted according to these rules, and the ceremony, which was very short, was ended.

In returning from the Investiture I had more time to see the show outside than I could spare when I passed through the grounds of Government House on my way to the ceremony. The serpentine carriage drive from the entrance gate to the portico was lined with troops. Two regiments of Native Infantry and the 90th Regiment furnished the guard of honour. The bands of each of these corps and of the 93rd Highlanders were in attendance. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Private Telegram.*)

From London through Galle, 21st October, to Bombay.

Fair Dhollera, firmer; 19d.
Manchester Goods, dull.
Copper, £103.
Linseed, unchanged.
Peace in America, no prospect here.
Bank rate, 9 per cent.
Business more healthy.

[No London date is given to this message; which is however, as we can vouch, genuine and from Reuter.]

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 22nd October.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 25th October.
Steamer *Sirda* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Queen of the South* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 25th October.
Steamer *India*, from Madras anchored.

KURRACHEE, 25th October.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 25th October.
Steamer *Coromia* from Bombay anchored.

THE *Englishman* (October 20th):—The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,130	1,095	1,065	1089-15-7	23,02,475
Benares.	1,895	990	935	941-3-1	17,55,325

THE same:—"The Government has authorised a subsistence allowance to the Shan refugees in Burmah, so long as they remain quiet and give no cause of complaint."

THE same:—"The Nawab of Tonk, who died on the 19th of September, has been succeeded by his son Mohummud Ali Khan. The sum of Rs. 12,500 per month, paid to his father as a subsidy, ceases henceforth."

THE same:—"The French ship *St. Joseph* has arrived in the river and brings the intelligence that she met with very bad weather on the 3rd and 4th instant, about 150 miles south of the Pilot station. She picked up fifty men belonging to the Arab ship *Inspector*, and the Pilot Mr. Wall, on the evening of the 5th, about fifty miles off. The *Inspector* must have gone down in the Cyclone."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The subjoined list of passengers that left Rangoon per Steamer *Persia*, 581 tons, P. Lowen, Commander, *via* Akyab, is taken from the *Rangoon Times*, October 4th:—

"*Passengers supposed to be for Akyab.*

"Lieut.-Col. A. P. Phayre, C. B., Dr. Ford Major McKellar, Capt. Forsyth, Lieut. O'Rourke, Mrs. Brown and infant, Miss French and Mrs. Kelly.

"*Supposed to be for Calcutta.*

"Capts. Salmon and Caulfield, Messrs. J. C. Tod, H. Hyde, R. T. Savage, Moultrie, F. W. Brown, Kenridge and Schmidt, Surgeon Davis, wife and 3 children, 5 Europeans, Moung Toon Oung, and about 50 deck passengers.—Clough from Akyab."

The *Burmah* has arrived at Rangoon; all well.

THE same:—"Captain G. Austin, of the Engineers, who, as we stated the other day, accompanies Brigadier-General Mulcaster's force into the Bhootan *Dooars* as Topographical Surveyor, is the officer who accompanied Mr. Eden's Mission to the Capital of Bhootan in the early part of the year, and he has, consequently, some knowledge of the Bhootan country, though only from the Darjeeling route to the Capital, with respect to which he made all the observations which were practicable as the Mission advanced. A new Map of the *Dooars* and of Bhootan is now in course of preparation at the Surveyor General's Office, and will, we understand, be ready for issue in a few days. We suspect that this Map will be but a meagre one: as we have not heard that any new topographical information, in addition to that previously at the command of the Surveyor-General's Office, has been obtained."

DETAILED NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO THE 26th SEPTEMBER.

THE *Salsette*, Captain Stewart, from Mauritius and Aden, anchored in our harbour yesterday. She brings English papers to the 26th ult.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Sept. 26.*)

Lee's and Grant's armies are confronting each other at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and a battle there, of a terrible character, is said to be imminent.

Sherman's army is encamped around Atlanta. General Hood is strongly entrenched about 30 miles distant, at Lovejoy's Station.

Admiral Farragut has blown up the ram which the Confederates had sunk across the Mobile channel. It has been rumoured that Mobile had surrendered.

General M'Clellan had accepted the nomination for President. He declares for the Union at all hazards. The Democratic peace party asserts that it will not support his election.

A convention just concluded between France and Italy is said to stipulate that Florence shall be fixed on as the future capital of Italy, that no attack on the part of the King of Italy shall be made on Rome, and that the French troops shall be gradually withdrawn from that city.

The proposal to make Florence the future capital of Italy, in accordance with the Franco Italian convention, has led to serious riots in Turin, eventuating in the resignation of the ministry. A new ministry had been formed under the presidency of General della Marmora.

France has announced to the Roman court the nature of the convention concluded with Italy.

The Prussian government has indicated a desire to come to terms with the representative Chamber.

Captain Speke has been buried in a vault under the church of Dowlish Wake, near Ilminster.

It is asserted that the two great German Powers are about to arrange with the Federal Diet as to the future government of the Duchies.

The new Spanish Ministry has announced a conciliatory policy. The Cortes have been dissolved. The new elections are to take place in November.

The Emperor of Russia has issued five decrees relative to the government of Poland. They provide for the public instruction of the people. The national language is to be preserved, and the penal code modified.

In Mexico, Juarez had been driven from Monterey. Cortinas had been defeated by the French, who, it was expected, would soon occupy Matamoras.

The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Polish bishops, stigmatising the Russian government for its persecution of the Catholic Church before heaven and earth for its cruelties and excesses. It also reminds the Catholics of their duty to obey all civil authorities.

The Dutch Chambers have been opened by the king in person. His Majesty congratulated the members on the prosperous state of the country and the colonies.

The Swiss National Council has ratified the treaty of commerce with France. The Federal Chambers have been opened.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Stockholm, where they will remain for a few days. Their subsequent stay in Copenhagen will be limited to a week, when it is said, they will proceed to Paris.

The betrothal of the Czarewitch Nicholas with the Princess Dagmar is now stated to be determined on.

[illegible]

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A FIRST step has at length been made towards a solution of the Italian difficulty. For some days a rumour has been in circulation that the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy had come to an agreement respecting the French occupation of Rome; but all doubt upon the subject was removed by an official article in the 'Constitutionnel' of Sept. 22, stating the actual terms of the convention agreed upon. First of all, the kingdom of Italy is not to have Rome for her capital. The French troops are indeed to be withdrawn during the course of the next two years, gradually, so as to allow the Pope to organise an army sufficient for the protection of his government, but not for aggression; and this army may be composed of foreigners; but for the present, at least, Italy must be content with Florence. The pretext for the removal of the seat of government from Turin to Florence is found in the recent meetings of the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia at Kissengen and Carlsbad, where it is supposed that Austria obtained a promise of assistance in her meditated aggression on her Southern neighbour as the price of her acquiescence in the spoliation of Denmark by her ally; and to a coup-de-main on the part of Austria Turin is peculiarly exposed. But indeed the stately Florence, the city of the Medici, already the capital of the arts, steeped in historical associations, holding a central position with respect to the new kingdom, and built on the banks of the Arno, is a far more suitable capital for the rising kingdom than a gloomy and insalubrious city of ruins, whose only recommendation is a sentimental one. History does not repeat itself; and Italian patriots are much mistaken if they suppose that the destinies of modern Italy are to emulate those of ancient Rome. Italy has a very good chance of becoming a flourishing second-rate Power; but if Rome were fifty times her capital she can never expect to be again the mistress of the world. It is next stipulated that the King of Italy is to guarantee the Pontifical government from foreign attack, implying that he is not to attack it himself; and that Italy shall assume a part of the Roman national debt proportional to the States of the Church which she acquired in the late war.

The Convention has been favourably received throughout the country, except at Turin, which, naturally enough, objects to return to the position of a provincial town after having for several years held that of the capital of a great country. Riots have occurred in the streets, but they have been quelled by the military; not, however, without the sacrifice of several lives.

The Conference at Vienna is prevented from coming to a speedy agreement, simply because neither party wishes to agree. Prussia is in possession of the Duchies and Jutland, and thinks that every day she holds them adds something to her final chance of retaining them altogether. Denmark, on the other hand, can hardly be worse off than she is, and trusts to the chapter of accidents to mend her position. The Danish population of Northern Schleswig are petitioning against being transferred against their will to a German Power, bent upon obliterating their nationality; and this is a point upon which France is likely to be sensitive. The sympathies of England Denmark knows to be with her. But if prudence should prevail to prevent the great Powers from interfering and the question should again pass from negotiation to the arbitrament of arms, she hopes to delay the catastrophe till spring, when the war must be chiefly on her own element, and her cruisers will be able to sweep German commerce from the seas. Austria, having every reason to wish for a settlement of the question, proposes that Denmark should pay a round sum once for all in liquidation of the claims of the Duchies on the national assets. Meanwhile the Prince and Princess of Wales are winning golden opinions and hearty cheers from the Danes by their affability. It shows becoming spirit in the heir apparent to the throne of England to visit his young wife's relations in their hour of adversity; but it would be well for the Danes to lay it to heart that the foreign policy of England is not biassed by the personal sympathies or antipathies of the Royal Family.

It is to be feared that the late successes of Admiral Farragut at Mobile and General Sherman at Atlanta will diminish the chances of a peaceful solution of the American difficulty. The successes of the Federals are, indeed, far from decisive. Farragut has only taken the outward defences of Mobile, and Sherman is forced to remain inactive in Atlanta, far from his base of operations, his communications threatened by Wheeler and Forrest, and his still unconquered enemy entrenched thirty miles to the South; but the faintest breath of success is sufficient to fan into a flame the enthusiasm of the Yankees for a war, the hardships of which are borne by Irish and Germans while they reap the profits in the shape of army contracts and enhanced prices of produce. The effect of the turning tide of success may be observed in the increased confidence of Mr. Lincoln's supporters, and the warlike tenor of General M'Clellan's manifesto. Mr. Seward, at Auburn, asserts the determination of the Republican party to vote, or, if necessary, to fight, Mr. Lincoln into office; and when it is recollected that one of the articles of the Chicago platform declared determination of the Democrats to resist military interference with the elections by force, it seems not unlikely that the impending election in November may give rise to a second civil war in which Democrats and Republicans will be the belligerents. But Mr. Seward's utterances are not to be taken for more than they are worth. Among other startling assertions he said that there would be no necessity for enforcing the conscription, as the volunteers who were pouring in daily would be abundantly sufficient to make up the draft of 500,000 men required by Mr. Lincoln; but in two or three days after, his colleague, Mr. Stanton, declared that the conscription would be rigorously enforced. Mr. Seward throws off the mask with respect to slavery, and offers to restore to the South their peculiar domestic institution, which has been abolished as far as the President's proclamation could abolish it, and even to guarantee it with further securities. General M'Clellan, in his manifesto, accepts the nomination of the Convention of Chicago but not its platform. Of the proposed armistice and general convention of the States he says nothing, but announces his policy to consist in the restoration of the Union and of the constitution as it existed before Mr. Lincoln's election. As far, therefore, as words go, there seems to be little difference between the policy of Lincoln and that of M'Clellan; that if M'Clellan were elected, he would probably be obliged to adopt a more pacific tone, in deference to opinions of his constituents. Whether a bolder assertion of those opinions would not have been more likely to secure their zealous support is a question. A great battle is said to be impending between Lee and Grant: and upon the issue of this, and the success or failure of the Federal arms in other quarters, probably depends the all-important Presidential election. Meanwhile the war is assuming a more savage character every day. Detachments of Federals are laying waste the fertile plains of Virginia, burning the homesteads, and rivalling, it is said, the outrages of the sepoys in the Indian rebellion when caught by the Confederates, they receive no quarter. The difficulty of settling the questions which arise with respect to negro prisoners, whom the Federals are bound to protect as soldiers, but whom the Confederates punish as domestic traitors, prevents the exchange of prisoners. The redoubted Captain Semmes is said to be again afloat in command of the Electric Spark, a merchant-steamer captured by the Florida.

There has been a change of Ministry in Spain. On the resignation of the ministers, Narvaez was sent for, at the suggestion of Marshal O'Donnell, to form a Cabinet, and has been so far successful. M. Gonzales Bravo has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, and there are rumours afloat that Queen Christina is to return to Spain. These circumstances indicate a reactionary policy.

While the British Association for the Promotion of Science has been holding its meeting at Bath under Sir Charles Lyell, Lord Brougham is presiding at a meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science at York. No one has yet been able to define social science, but it seems to mean talk about things in general anything you like in particular. It was invented by Lord Brougham—it is the child, in fact, of his old age, and it is [illegible]

[illegible] American civil war, that that war would be a long one, and could not even now hope for a speedy return of peace. From these speculations in high politics he drew the very practical conclusion that he would cross his flock of Downs with Cotswolds. There was no hope of American cotton; mixed woollen stuffs would be in request; the price of wool would rise; therefore let us not be wedded to our short woolled Downs but wed them to the long-woolled Cotswolds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

THE military news received from New York this morning comes down to September 16, and is unimportant. The accounts from Petersburg continue to state that Grant and Lee are occupied with preparations for an immediate conflict.

Sheridan is still held at Berryville by Early. General Sherman reports on the 9th Sept. that his army was concentrated at Atlanta. Communication between Murfreesborough and Chattanooga had been restored. Sherman had ordered all white inhabitants to leave Atlanta, and had arranged an armistice with Hood for the transfer to the Confederate lines of those who refuse to take the oaths of allegiance to the Federal government; all others will be sent north. The Confederate General Wheeler was retiring. It was reported that Mosby had been killed in a duel, and that General Price was dead.

Generals Grant and Sherman had urgently appealed to the government for more men, and publicly recommend immediate enforcement of the draft. Mr. Stanton officially announced that the drawings would be commenced on September 19.

General M'Clellan's letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination has caused a split in the Democratic party. The peace section declare that he has accepted the nomination without the platform; that he does not represent the sentiments of the convention, and that it will not support his election. The leading peace organ, the 'New York Daily News,' asserts that measures are on foot to reassemble the convention and nominate a new ticket. The 'New York World' congratulates the Democrats on being free of the peace party.

The Republican ticket has been elected in Main.

The steamers Old Dominion and City of Petersburg have arrived at Halifax, from Wilmington, with 1800 bales of cotton for England, reported to be for payment of the Confederate Loan. The Tallahassee was expected to leave Wilmington on the 9th of September, and also the steamer Edith, reported to be heavily armed, will leave there shortly.

The 'Richmond Enquirer' says the true road to peace lies in an offensive and defensive alliance of the North and South against the world, with separate governments for domestic affairs.

ITALY.

Telegrams from Turin of yesterday's date announce the city as perfectly tranquil. Patrols traversed the streets, and troops had been stationed before the royal palace as a precautionary measure.

Advices from Turin to September 23 state that after the events of the preceding evening, the ministry declared to the king that they were ready to retire from their posts should his majesty think such a step necessary for the pacification of the city. They added that they had not previously resigned, as they did not wish to appear to avoid the responsibility. The king thereupon formally requested the ministry to send in their resignations. General della Marmora was ordered to form a new cabinet, which he succeeded in effecting. The new ministry is composed as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General della Marmora; Minister of the Interior, Signor Lanza; Minister of Finance, Signor Sella; Minister for War, Signor Petitti; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Matteucci; Minister of Public Works, Signor Morandini; Minister of Justice, Signor Comforti; Minister of Marine, Signor Longo; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Natoli.

It is asserted that the programme of General della Marmora will be the execution of the stipulations of the Franco-Italian treaty, including the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence.

The defective measures taken on Sept. 22 to quell the disturbances are believed to have been the cause of the ministerial crisis.

Advices from Turin to the 22nd September say:—"The mob, after repeatedly insulting the soldiers at the Hotel de Ville, were at last fired upon by the troops several times, and numbers were wounded. Several arrests were made. Among those wounded and arrested several were found armed with daggers and revolvers. Tranquility was restored at 11 o'clock at night." The following are further details of the events that took place on the 22nd:

Throughout the day great excitement prevailed, and numerous bodies of troops were stationed in the public squares. Great crowds thronged the promenades in the evening, and at 10 o'clock armed bands, raising seditious cries, attacked the carbineers placed at the gate of the hotel of the police. Some shots fired from the crowd wounded two carbineers, whereupon the troops replied with a general volley, killing 20 of the people and wounding many others. About 19 of the carbineers, including a colonel, were killed. The crowd fled and no attempt whatever at resistance was made, nor were any barricades erected. The movement arose solely in the hope of thereby preventing the transfer of the capital to Florence. The Municipal Council was weak and uncertain. They had published a proclamation recommending the people to be quiet but full of innuendoes and accusations against the government. The national guard had scarcely appeared at all. The government, it is said, had neglected to take efficacious precautionary measures. The corps of the police guards were dissolved. Perfect discipline reigned amongst the troops. Inflammatory articles were published by the clerical and democratic journals, especially the 'Gazzetta del Popolo.'

It was rumoured that the Parliament will be opened in another city.

FRANCE.

The 'Constitutionnel' of September 24, in an article examining the Franco-Italian treaty, shows that the imperial government has been faithful to its mission. Ever convinced that the temporal power of the Pope was not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy, it was sufficient for the government to know how to await the proper moment to effect a solution, which should at one and the same time put an end to the retrograde tendencies of the Holy See and the revolutionary tendencies of Italy. "We ought," it says, "to congratulate ourselves that time has rendered possible the combinations which will accomplish this double result so necessary to the tranquillity of Europe."

The 'Patrie' of yesterday evening states, that M. de Sartiges, in communicating the terms of the Franco-Italian convention to the Pope, announced that the government of the emperor renewed its offer of advice. It also promised its assistance in carrying out those measures his holiness might deem necessary to adopt in view of the state of things which the Pontifical government might shortly have to meet. The Pope and Cardinal Antonelli declared almost simultaneously that they were not surprised at the announcement, since they were aware that the present *status quo* could not be maintained for ever by the presence of the French troops, and that the emperor had always acted loyally, and had indicated that the intervention was essentially provisional. The Pope added that he had at that moment no observation to make relative to the engagements undertaken by Italy, in reference to France, and requested time for mature reflection before communicating his impression of the effects the new state of things might have upon the Papacy.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Advices from Berlin state that the two great Powers are on the point of coming to an understanding with the Diet as to the future government of the Duchies. At Vienna it is suspected that France, Russia, and England are about to overthrow the preliminaries of peace and adhere to the personal union. A secret treaty has, therefore, it is alleged, been concluded between the two German Powers, consisting of four clauses—1st. Prussia engages to submit the question of succession to the Diet; 2nd. Schleswig-Holstein shall enter the Zollverein; 3rd. Rendsburg shall become a federal fortress; 4th. A certain solidarity shall be established between the land and sea forces of the new State and those of Prussia. [illegible]

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has ratified the treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland by 86 against 29 votes. The Council of the States will commence the discussion of the treaty to-day.

DENMARK.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Copenhagen for Stockholm in the royal yacht Osborne in the afternoon of September 21. They were expected to return in eight days. [illegible]

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico state that Juarez had been driven from Monterey into Chihuahua. The French had taken the port of Matamoras, and it was expected that they would soon occupy the city. Cortinas had fled before Mejia, who was advancing on Matamoras.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS—LATEST PARTICULARS.

DURING the past week, the prisoner Franz Muller has been visited almost daily, either by Mr. Beard, his solicitor, or one of that gentleman's clerks and active preparations are being made for his defence. He still solemnly declares that he is innocent of the crime of which he is accused, and persists in the assertion that he had purchased the articles that were found in his possession. He explains the reason he made the false statement, as to their having been in his possession for two years, by saying that when he saw the officers he suspected that something was wrong in respect to the property he had so purchased, and in his confusion he made the false statement. He still declares that he knows nothing of the murder. At present our readers are aware that the chief evidence against the prisoner, except the possession of the stolen property, is that of the cabman Mathews, who speaks to purchasing the hat that was found in the carriage where Mr. Briggs was supposed to have been murdered by the prisoner; and it is said that at the examination to-day some extraordinary disclosures will be made with reference to this witness.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

MAJOR R. WESTERN, of the late 44th Madras Native Infantry, and Major A. C. M'Neile, Madras Staff Corps, have been permitted to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.
Lieut. C. P. Newport ...... Bombay 10th N. I.
Lieut. H. Gardiner ...... " 8th "

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.
Captain R. Wallace ...... Bombay 5th N. I. 3 mo.
Lieut. F. [illegible] ...... " Staff Corps 6 "
Lieut. R. J. Le P. Trench ...... " Infantry 6 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.
Lieut.-Col. R. T. Taylor C.B. Bombay Staff Corps.
Major F. T. Haggard ...... " Artillery.
Major J. J. Laurie ...... " 20th N. I.
Captain F. P. Mignon ...... " Staff Corps.
Captain R. T. Clarke ...... " " "
Surgeon-Major W. Collum ...... " " "

DHAR PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given in the 'Gazette' that prize rolls are completed for the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion Artillery, with No. 4 Light Field Battery attached, and the 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on account of the first distribution of prize-money for the Capture of Dhar in 1857, showing the names of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers whose shares have not been paid in India; and that distribution of such shares will commence at the Military Department of the India-office on and after the 3rd of October next, and will continue daily (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(*From the Gazette of September 23.*)

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and drummer of her Majesty's army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in New Zealand, as stated against their names, viz.:—

Assistant-Surgeon William George Nicholas Manley, Royal Artillery, for his conduct during the assault on the rebel pah near Tauranga, New Zealand, on the 29th of April last in most nobly risking his own life, according to the testimony of Commodore Sir William Wiseman, C. B., in his endeavour to save that of the late Commander Hay, of the royal navy, and others. Having volunteered to accompany the storming party into the pah, he attended on that officer when he was carried away mortally wounded, and then volunteered to return in order to see if he could find any more wounded. It is stated that he was one of the last officers to leave the pah.

Assistant Surgeon William Temple and Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Pickard, Royal Artillery, for gallant conduct during the assault on the enemy's position at Rangiriri in New Zealand, on November 20 last, in exposing their lives to imminent danger in crossing the entrance of the Maori keep, at a point upon which the enemy had concentrated their fire, with a view to render assistance to the wounded, and more especially to the late Captain Mercer, of the [illegible] Artillery. Lieut. Pickard, it is stated, crossed and recrossed the parapet, to procure water for the wounded, when [illegible] of the men could be induced to perform this service, the [illegible] which he traversed being exposed to a [illegible] by him and Assistant-Surgeon Temple under the trying circumstances in which they were placed.

Ensign John Thornton Down and Drummer Dudley Stagpoole, 57th Regiment, for their conduct at Poutoko, on the 2nd of October, in rescuing a wounded comrade from the rebel Maories. They succeeded in bringing in the wounded man, who was lying at about 50 yards from the bush, although the enemy kept up a very heavy fire from the bush at short range, and also from behind logs close at hand. The man had been wounded during an engagement with the rebel natives and Ensign Down and Drummer Stagpoole responded to the call of the officer commanding the detachment of the regiment for volunteers to bring him in. The medal for distinguished conduct in the field has already been conferred on Drummer Stagpoole for the energy and devotion which he displayed on the 25th of September, 1863, at the affair near Kaipakopako, in having, though wounded in the head, twice volunteered and brought in wounded men.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 23.

1st Regiment of Dragoons.—Surgeon-Major Joseph Jee, C. B., from the 78th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Alexander Fortescue, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

6th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry Albert Reade Revell to be Captain by purchase, vice George Lake Hedley, who retires; Cornet Frederick Wise to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Revell; Ensign Charles Francis Deane Walsh, from the 18th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Wise.

8th Hussars.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edmund M'Grath to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry Sherlock, appointed to the staff.

10th Hussars.—Ensign William Jackson Moore, from the 49th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Richard James Caldwell Young, whose appointment has been cancelled.

15th Hussars.—Cornet Francis Hood Gregory to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Benjamin Winthrop, who retires; William Eden Chapman, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Gregory.

Royal Artillery.—Captain David James Kinloch, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Andrew Aytoun, retired upon half-pay; Second Captain Augustus William Johnson to be Captain, vice Walter John Grimston, placed upon temporary half pay; Lieutenant Johns Hyde Oliver to be Second Captain, vice Johnson; Lieutenant Harold Locke Jones to be Second Captain, vice Jonathan York Worthington, retired upon half-pay from Sept. 11, 1864; Gentleman Cadet Alexander Henry Gascoigne to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver; Gentleman Cadet Charles Douglas Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Jones; Gentleman Cadet Francis Beaufort Russell to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Brackenbury, removed to the Supernumerary List; Surgeon Edward Gilborne, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.—Staff Assist.-Surg. John George Faught, Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Kennedy, Staff Assist.-Surg. Alexander Wilde Beveridge, M.D.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Richard William Berkeley, Staff Assist.-Surg. John Davidge, Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Alexander Clapperton Macartney, Assist.-Surg. Emmet White, from the 23rd Foot; Assist.-Surg. Alexander Campbell M'Tavish, from the 60th Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. George Kinnis, M.D.; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Alfred Illingworth, Assist.-Surg. Joseph Sumner Joyner, from the 89th Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Alexander Scott, Assist.-Surg. Arnold Royle, from the 44th Foot; Assist.-Surg. James Bell Jardine, from the 56th Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Butler Hamilton, M.D., Assist.-Surg. Thomas Henry White, M.D., from the 80th Foot; Assist.-Surg. Charles Henry Young Godwin, from the 85th Foot; Assist.-Surg. Thomas Maxwell, from the 6th Foot; Assist.-Surg. John Henry K. Bruce, from the 54th Foot; Assist.-Surg. William Robert Wall, from the 51st Foot; Assist.-Surg. William Irvine, M.D., from the 71st Foot; Assist.-Surg. Joseph John Pope, from the 72nd Foot; Assist.-Surg. Alfred Frederick Stafford Clarke, M.D., from the 82nd Foot; Assist.-Surg. Augustus Robinson Hall, from the 82nd Foot; Assist.-Surg. George Nicol Irvine, M.D., from the 79th Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Hamer Oliver, Staff Assist.-Surg. William West Quinton, M.B.

Military Train.—Gentleman-Cadet Charles Henry Brockman, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Crawford, promoted.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Cecil Haffenden Hall, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, who retires.

3rd Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant James H. Le Couteur [illegible]

[illegible]

24th Foot.—Captain Jasper Taylor, from half-pay, late 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Montague Browne, who retires upon half-pay, on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners.

32nd Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Geoffrey Stanley to be Captain by purchase, vice Charles Roderick Ricketts, who retires; Ensign Charles Hamilton Trueman to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stanley; Robert Phillipps, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Trueman.

40th Foot.—Charles Arthur Swinhoe, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice W. J. Moore, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

44th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Daniel William Keith Barr, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice W. L. Dalrymple, transferred to the 66th Foot; Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Norman Davis to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arnold Royle, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

54th Foot.—Thomas Slaney Eyton, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice P. W. Tremenheere, transferred to the 88th Foot.

59th Foot.—Ensign Arthur William Ball to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Patrick Joseph Cooran, who retires; Nicholas Mansergh, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ball.

72nd Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Ridge Greenhill to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Joseph John Pope, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

78th Foot.—Foot Staff Surgeon-Major Ludovic Charles Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Joseph Jee, C.B., appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

79th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Forbes Beattie, MD., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Nicol Irvine, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery.

83rd Foot.—John Douglas Barney, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bridger, promoted.

86th Foot.—Staff Surgeon Patrick Joseph Clarke to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major James M'Grigor Grant, M.D., who exchanges.

88th Foot.—Lieutenant George Stretton Watson to be Captain by purchase, vice Ernest Augustus Perceval, who retires; Ensign Henry Barney Tees Wood to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Watson; Ensign Thomas Hale to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Frederick Robert W[illegible], who retires; Ensign William Lewson Dalrymple, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wood; Ensign Pendarves Walter Tremenheere, from the 54th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hale.

91st Foot.—The third Christian name of Ensign Dealtry is Cuninghame, and not Cunningham, as previously stated.

100th Foot.—Robert Lonsfield Orme, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice A. W. H. Hornsby transferred to the 19th Foot.

5th West India Regiment.—Ensign George Henry Evans has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major James M'Grigor Grant, M. D., from the 86th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Patrick Joseph Clarke, who exchanges.

Surgeon William Armstrong, from the 9th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major L. C. Stewart, appointed to the 78th Foot.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.—Assistant-Surgeon Frank Pond, from the 46th Foot, vice James Beattie, M. D., appointed to the 79th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon George Samuel Burnside, from the 51st Foot, vice Joseph Ridge Greenhill, appointed to the 72nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Tobias Buxwell, from the Rifle Brigade, vice John Norman Davis, appointed to the 44th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Henry Sherlock, from the 8th Hussars, vice William West [illegible], M. B., appointed to the Royal Artillery; John Wallace, M. D., William Johnson, M. D.; Joseph Fleming, M.D.; Warren [illegible], gent.; Highgate Henry Phillips, M. B.; Thomas William Orwin, gent.; Richard Charles Coleman Hickson, gent.; Thomas Gardiner Bolster, M. D.; Heinrich Frederick Lawan Mullallen, M.D.; John Middleton, M.D.; James Bernard [illegible], gent.; David Arthur Leslie, M.D.; Henry Skey Muir, M.D.; John William Maxham, M.D.; Robert Hyde, gent.; Thomas Samuel Barrow, M.D.; Michael Cogan, gent.; Richard Turner, M.D.; Charles Fleetwood Churchill, M.B.; Thomas Babington, gent.; John Ambrose, M.D.; James Atkinson, gent.; John Anderson, gent.; Francis Johnson, M.B. Alexander Minty, M.B.; George Atkinson, M.B.; James Burke, gent.; John Gray, M.D.; John Vicary Thatcher Malcolm, M.D.; Thomas Moore Kinwood, gent.; Algernon Newbegin Watts, gent.; Richard William Davies, gent.; George Francis Dooley, gent.; Robert Dunlop, gent.; John Nugent Stock, gent.; John Joseph Ball, M.D.; James George King, gent.; Arthur Minds Spencer Lichfield, M.D. David Palmer Ross, M.D.

BREVET.

Captain Alexander Strange, 14th Foot, to be Major.

Captain Loftus Cassidy, Paymaster 4th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Paymaster William Vanderkiste, 84th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Paymaster James Simpson, 41st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Purveyor H. de Burgh Agamo to have the local rank of Principal Purveyor in New Zealand, while serving in that county during the continuance of hostilities.

The following promotions to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General John Wharton Frith, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, on the 8th of September 1864:—

Major-General Thomas Wood to be Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Philip Meinertz Nelson Guy, C.B. (serving with the local rank of Major-General in China, from half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be Major-General.

Major Dawson Cornelius Greene, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Charles Vaux Notten Pole, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight 1s11½; 30 days', 2s.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 110.

Indian Five per Cents., 104.

Consols for Money, 87⅞ to 88; [illegible] (Oct. 11), 88 to 88⅛.

Bank of England rate of discount 9 [illegible]

Money Market sensitive.

[illegible]

Produce Markets [illegible] lower. Indigo quiet. Sugar again [illegible] dull. Saltpetre lower. Jute down to £19 for average quality. Cutch 23s. per cwt. Shellac nominal.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 78s. to 80s., good middling, 83s. to 84s.; fine middling, 85s. to 86s. per cwt. Market quiet.

Linseed dull. Calcutta, 60s. 6d. and [illegible]; Bombay seed, 66s. Rapeseed flat. Calcutta, 57s.; Bombay Guzerat, 67s.

Cocoanut Oil nominal at £48 for Ceylon, and at £49 10s. for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £98 for Straits; spelter, £24.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 25d. per lb.; fair Broach, 19d.; fair Dhollera, 19d. Market nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 77s. 15s. per piece; 8lb. 20s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8lbs. 6s. 9d. Mule Twist No. 40 best seconds, 32d. per lb. Market nominal.

London Corn Market still declining.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24.

The rise in the Bank rate is now beginning to produce the effect which was anticipated from it. The Bank till is being filled, not with extreme rapidity it is true, but still gradually and surely. This is one great ground for congratulation.

A second and even a greater is, that the drain of gold to India is, if not cured, for the moment, almost stopped. The biddings for bills on India were only £980,000, whereas, on the two previous occasions, they were £1,300,000 and £2,380,000 respectively, showing a great diminution in the demand. All orders for cotton from India have, in the present state of the Liverpool market, been either lessened or suspended. So far all is good. We are getting more money than we had, and we are asked to pay less money than we thought.

The Bank and discount houses advance freely to first-class houses on six months' bills at 8½ to 9 per cent., but great pressure is still experienced by all second and third-class firms, while any paper of doubtful character is absolutely refused even though accompanied by security in the shape of warrants. Hence the continued decline in all produce and goods.

The Stock Markets continue to be prejudiced by the feeling of distrust which prevails with regard to the condition of mercantile credit. From the heavy losses which are now being incurred in cotton, it is feared that further failures must take place, the effects of which may make themselves felt in other departments of business. Foreign stocks, though dull in tone, were comparatively well supported. Home railways have given way. The principal feature, however, has been the increased weakness shown by the shares of some of the banks and financial companies. International Financial and Alliance have especially suffered. Although a certain demand continues to be experienced on the part of the public for good dividend paying investments, owing probably to the easier prospects of the Money Market, and to the decided improvement in the position of the Bank of England, the tone of the stock markets showed increased depression at the close of business.

The biddings for 70,00,000 rupees (£700,000), in bills on India, took place on Sept. 21, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—To Calcutta, 11,77,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 23,000 rupees. The minimum price was as before—viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras and 1s. 11⅛d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 98 lacs (£980,000). Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 2s. will receive about 23 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s. 0½d. about 60 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

On the last occasion the applications within the limits amounted to £1,300,000, and before that to £2,380,000, so that a large diminution in the demand for remittance to India is indicated, owing doubtless to the paralysed condition and fall in the Liverpool cotton market, combined with high value of money in this country.

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending August 17 was £12,802,451, being a decrease of £947,982 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £2,126,607 when compared with the same period last year.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

difficulties are supposed to have been produced through their relations with the Leeds Banking Company.

The bills of Mr. John Abraham, of Aldermanbury, engaged in the Leeds woollen trade, have been returned.

The failure has been announced of Mr. C. Dose, a large cotton speculator at Havre. The liabilities are stated at £40,000, and the assets are thought to be considerable.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co., East India merchants, who failed on the 4th of September, an approximate statement of affairs was submitted by Messrs. Cash and Edwards, the accountants, showing liabilities amounting to £410,471, of which £78,656 were expected to rank upon the estate, with assets amounting to £62,067, and it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Born and Co., produce brokers, who failed on the 20th of August, the balance-sheet showed liabilities for £28,456, and assets estimated at £11,040. A resolution was passed to wind up under inspection, and the meeting was adjourned to the 17th of October, to give time for communication with the principal creditors, who are nearly all foreign.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Oelrichs and Co., of Mark-lane, owing to losses in cotton.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Sept. 24.

Manchester, Sept. 23.—Shipping yarns still keep depressed, and to effect sales lower prices must be taken. Even at a decline from the low rates of yesterday very little business is offering. Among sellers for export there is an impression that prices must now have nearly reached the bottom. The fall in this class of yarns since this day week may be stated at fully 2d. per lb. In home trade yarns there is no abatement in the depression which has now so long prevailed, and the decline is fully 1d. to 2d per lb. In the cloth market the long-continued decline has had a tendency to make buyers rather timid, and to-day we have had a more depressed market than even that of Tuesday. On Tuesday the holders of cloth began to recognise the great decline necessitated by a falling cotton market, more fully than they had hitherto done. The consequence was, that they manifested a more general desire to realise than before, and offered goods more freely. This continued on Wednesday and yesterday, and has led to a not inconsiderable business. To-day there seems to be an almost universal desire to sell, and consequently goods are offered at very low prices. This pressure to sell seems to have had the effect of increasing the timidity above referred to on the part of buyers. Depressed as prices are, but few of the purchases have been large, only a few of the larger operators being in a position to effect purchases, owing to money-tightness and other causes. The actual business of the day has probably not been so large as it otherwise would from this cause, at all events it has not been large.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sept. 24

Cotton continues unfavourably influenced by the position of the money market and though in the early part of the week there was more disposition to buy, and prices in some instances rallied from the extreme decline of last week, the market closed with great heaviness and irregularity, and generally at a considerable further decline in quotations.

American has been in fair demand, particularly for export, but closed ½d. to 1d. per lb. below last week.

Sea Island is much neglected, and prices of the lower qualities have partially receded during the past fortnight from 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Egyptian continues to be much pressed for sale at daily declining prices, the quotations showing a reduction of 1½d. to 3d. per lb. in the current qualities. In some instances the lower grades have been sold at a greater depreciation.

Smyrna shows an average decline of 3d. per lb.

Brazil has been in fair demand, but is freely offered at a decline of 1½d. in Pernam and Maranham, and 2d. to 2½d. in Bahia and Maceio.

For East India in the early part of the week the demand appeared to revive for the lower qualities, especially Bengal and Scinde, prices of which recovered ½d. to 1d. per lb. while other kinds remained without material change. During the last two days this advance has been lost, and prices close at about ½d. decline from the last quotations.

China participated in the advance, but has again been much pressed, and must be quoted to-day 1d. per lb lower.

The transactions to arrive and for future delivery have been limited, and at a decline quite equal to that noticed above, the last quotations were Egyptian, fair September delivery 24d., Dhollera, September delivery, fair new merchant's 19½d., fair Native 19d.

The sales of the week amount to 37,020 bales, including 5440 on speculation, and 15,480 declared for export, leaving 16,100 bales to the trade.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the official report of business on the Stock Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols for money, 88¼, 87⅞, 88¼, 87⅞; ditto, for account, 88⅛, [illegible]. Three per Cents. Reduced, 86⅛, [illegible]; Three per Cents. 86⅛, new [illegible]; Red Sea Telegraph, 19½; India Stock, 209; ditto, Five per Cent. Stock, 104¼.

The accounts from Leeds mention the failure of Messrs. Alfred Teale and Co., woollen merchants, with liabilities for about £100,000, and of Messrs. Turner and Johnson and Mr. C. Turner, cloth manufacturers. In the two latter cases the liabilities are said to be small. It appears that the manager of the establishment of Mr. Marsden, the absconded bankrupt, has been apprehended on two charges of forgery.

There is little to add to the facts already known as to the Leeds Banking Company. It appears to have been fully ascertained that, for a very long time past, the manager has discounted for parties whose paper was worthless. One class of the paper purports to be that of a company consisting [illegible], of three persons for working a forest in [illegible] the professed expectation being that the timber [illegible] be cut in Servia and floated down the Danube [illegible] at the mouth and thence conveyed via the Black Sea to England. This paper was renewed from time to time until the crash came, and the Leeds Banking Company are now liable upon upwards of £1,000,000 of it, all of which will be returned upon them. There is other paper of almost similar character which will come back, so that the total amount likely to be returned cannot be much short of £2,000,000; to provide for which the company have scarcely any available assets. The value of the returned paper to the banking company it not likely to be large, and even if it realises so much as 5s. in the pound, the shareholders will probably be called upon to provide for a deficiency of three-quarters of a million, as the separate assets are not more than sufficient to meet the other and legitimate debts of the Company.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.	CLOSING PRICES.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	2s. 2¼d. per rupee.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	2s. 0½d.
4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43	—
4 per Cent. Sicca Loan of 1832-33	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33	—
4 per Cent. Transfer	—

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
19	[illegible]	—	Liverpool.
21	[illegible]	Bristow	Gravesend.
25	Bombay	Sellers	Deal.
24	[illegible]	—	Liverpool.
26	Gloucestershire	—	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
18	Eagle	Cuthbert	Portsmouth.
20	Pensacola	Stewart	Liverpool.
21	Moss Rose	Bastin	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

J. L. Hall, London to Bombay, Aug. 1, lat. 12 S., long. 32 W.

Lepanto, Bombay to Liverpool, lat. 10 S., long 80 E.

Sir S. [illegible], London to Bombay, Aug. 1, lat. 12 S., long. 27 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
Calcutta	Aug. 15		
Madras	16		
Bombay	23		
Burmah	July 31		
Hong Kong	29	Sept. 19.	Sept. 24.
Shanghai	22		
Ceylon	Aug. 18		
Singapore	9		
Penang	8		

BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Sailors' Home begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 50 from "F. M. D.," for the ship-wrecked seamen.

BAD MEAT.—Rama Wittoba, a butcher, was fined yesterday by Mr. Brown in the sum of ten rupees, for selling and offering for sale noxious meat as food for man.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court, Appellate Side, was opened yesterday when some common appeal cases were disposed of.

We hear that the G. I. P. Railway intend to construct a double line from Wassind to Kussarah (at the foot of the Thull Ghaut.) The work will be divided into two contracts.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired yesterday at [illegible], from the Saluting Battery, on occasion of the arrival in the Fort of His Excellency the Governor, to lay the foundation-stone of the Elphinstone Circle.

We beg to remind our readers that the preliminary meeting of those gentlemen who signed the requisition to the Sheriff will take place this afternoon at [illegible] o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce, and all [illegible] to attend who desire to co-operate in carrying out the intentions of the requisitionists.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—Rama W[illegible], a bullock cart-driver, was brought up yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office, at the instance of Mr. H. King, overseer in the employ of the Bombay Reclamation Company for having yesterday morning, at about one o'clock, cruelly beaten his bullock. The evidence of Mr. King was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship fined the accused in the sum of rupees ten.

[illegible] FOR THE SESSIONS.—Byramjee Shapoorjee, a servant in the employ of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, was committed yesterday by Mr. Brown to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with theft of certain ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,160, the property of his master. Mr. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law, conducted the prosecution: Mr. Nusserwanjee [illegible], defended the prisoner.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Sultan, which arrived in our port yesterday, left Aden on the 18th. When she started the Carnatic with the English Mail of the 3rd had not arrived.

The only news she brings is that the *Moulton* from Calcutta arrived at Aden on 9th and left for Suez the same evening. *Singapore* from Bombay reached Aden on 10th instant. Spoke the *Feroze* on 19th instant, about 300 miles E. of Aden.

It affords us much pleasure to state that a permanent committee was yesterday formed by the subscribers to the Italian Opera, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in reference to the question of reserved seats on subscription nights. The committee will hold their first meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when it is to be hoped that they will be able to devise measures to prevent any more confusion arising from this cause. We shall publish to-morrow the names of the committee.

THERE was a large assemblage of Persian merchants, Parsee and other gentlemen, at the residence of the Persian Consul on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of the receipt from the Shah of Persia of a Royal Mandate for Hajee Zainul Abadeen, bestowing on him the title of Aulijah and the noble rank of Ameen Ootlajjar; a grand khillut was also presented with which Hajee adorned himself and was warmly congratulated by his friends on being thus invested with the robe of honour. After partaking of sweetmeats the gentlemen took their departure.

WE have published to-day in another column the case of the Mahomedan quack doctor, who stood charged with voluntarily causing hurt with an instrument of cutting to a child of the age of about six years. It clearly points out how these quack doctors dupe the ignorant portion of the native community. We strongly recommend the Graduates of the Grant Medical College to render assistance to the prosecutor in this case (the father of the child. The case stands adjourned until Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—The Government of India has sanctioned an increased cost to the establishment at the House of Correction of Rs. 46 per mensem. The Deputy Superintendent gets an additional Rs. 50 to his present 100; the Senior Assistant Rs. 25 to his present 75; and to contribute something towards this lavish expenditure, the services of a clerk and a 'cook (whose we are not informed) drawing salaries amounting to Rs. 20 and 9 respectively, are to be dispensed with. It is to be hoped after this concession no further growling will be heard from the department.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

THE following Telegrams have been received from the Persian Gulf directed to the Secretary to Government from Mr. T. C. Webb:—

From Cape Monze.—Have found cable chafed through on rocks in two places, 5 miles from Cape Monze, end have another fault to remove from the heavy shore and cable with two miles additional, and afterwards proceed to repair fault off Astola island. No fault apparently between seven miles seaward and Astola island.

From Gwadur.—Fault off Gwadur. Found cable chafed through on rocks outside heavy shore end cable. Shall extend the shore end two miles further out, and expect to complete this in two or three days. Fault off Astola island repaired and cable diverted round the rough ground. Am now going to work at the fault near Gwadur.

A SHIP STRUCK BY A SWORD FISH.

EXTRACT of a letter received by Captain Dixon from Captain Page, Barque *Japan*, hence to Moulmein:—"October 9th 1864, Lat. 17-43 N. Long. 72-40 E., Wind N. W. light at 10 P.M. The vessel experienced a shock as if striking the ground, although at the time I knew from the position of the ship that such a thing was impossible, as we could not assign any apparent reason for the sensation. No further notice was taken of it at the time until on sounding the pumps next morning we found 36 inches of water in the well, the ship previous to this not having made much water. Searched unsuccessfully for the leak until the 11th without result, the leak increasing. On the 12th, ship leaking badly, sent all hands below to remove the ballast &c. in search of the cause of leakage. Heard a rushing of water abreast the foremast on the starboard side. Cut away the ceiling and lifted the limber board, and from the outer plank of gardboard strakes found the water pouring into the vessel, a sword fish having penetrated through the bottom planking, its point passing between the timbers and through the ceiling where it seemed to have broken on coming in contact with a large stone forming a portion of the ballast. Broke off the piece of sword as close as possible, and drove in a plug. The vessel then became tight. I have preserved the piece of sword taken from bottom planking, also the piece of ceiling with the remaining portion of sword still remaining in it, which I will show to you on my arrival in Bombay." The *Japan* is a stout vessel of 360 tons and built of English oak.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Foundation Stone of the Elphinstone Circle was laid yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor, who with Lady Frere arrived on the ground at half-past four o'clock, when they were met by the Hon. Mr. Scott and other gentlemen representing the Banks and other firms who are erecting buildings in the Circle. His Excellency was conducted to the spot which had been fixed upon for laying the corner stone of the erection, situate at the inner corner of the premises in course of construction for the Bank of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Scott read an address to his Excellency which was signed by the respective purchasers or by their representatives, and was descriptive of the origin of the plan and the progress of the works, concluding with a request that His Excellency would lay the corner stone. Sir Bartle Frere replied at some length in an [illegible] speech, at the conclusion of which His E[illegible] [illegible] mortar with a [illegible] chased [illegible] trowel, which having been accomplished the stone was lowered into its place, and having been adjusted received the usual two taps with the mallet, when His Excellency declared the first stone of the Elphinstone Circle to have been truly laid. Copies of the English and some of the vernacular papers, a ten rupee currency note and one of each description of current coins in a silver box were deposited under the stone. This announcement was received with applause, and the company adjourned to a large Durbar tent under which refreshments were served by the renowned Pallonjee of the Adelphi Hotel. This ended the ceremony.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following contributions have been received yesterday and remitted to-day to the General Cyclone Relief Fund at Calcutta:—

By the Bank of Bombay, from—

Messrs. Ralli Brothers ...	Rs. 300
Sorabjee Sapoorjee ...	100
	Rs. 400

By the Asiatic Banking Corporation, from—

P. Adams, Esq. ...	Rs. 50
A. Morrison, Esq. ...	200
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee	25
Nowrojee Buttonjee, Esq. ...	25
Burjorjee Rustomjee, Esq. ...	25
	Rs. 325

By the Bombay Presidency Bank, from—

George Taylor, Esq. ...	Rs. 500
T. B. R. Davison, Esq. ...	500
A. C. Gumpert, Esq. ...	500
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq. ...	500
Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. ...	300
W. H. Crawford, Esq. ...	100
Robert T. Pringle, Esq. ...	100
F. MacWilliam, Esq. ...	50
Byramjee Dadabhoy Colah, Esq. ...	50
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq. ...	50
Jumnadass Doolubdass, Esq. ...	50
Davidass Luckmidass, Esq. ...	50
Henry Morris, Esq. ...	10
	Rs. 2,760

By the Bombay Gazette, from—

Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, Esq. ...	Rs. 100
Total...	Rs. 3,585

Further contributions are earnestly solicited and will be daily advertised.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 26th October 1865.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—26th October.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.—Appa Ledo, a Chinaman, was placed at the bar, on the information of a countrywoman by name Sabeegh, charged with the theft of one gold neck ornament, of the value of two hundred and eighty-two rupees, the property of the said Sabeegh, woman.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutrix that she lives on the first floor of a house on the Duncan Road, where the prisoner had been in the habit of coming to see an English woman. On the night of Friday last, at about 12 o'clock, she went to bed on the terrace. When she went to bed she placed under her pillow a necklace, which consisted of twenty-one gold venetians. The prisoner was in the house that night in a room upstairs. An hour after prosecutrix went to bed she saw the prisoner on the terrace and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted a drink of water, and went away. [illegible] the following morning, at 7 o'clock, when prosecutrix got up she missed the neck ornament from under her pillow. At 8 o'clock she reported the theft to Mr. Constable Mills. On the same day she saw the prisoner in custody.

Asshew Achoo, a Chinaman, who is employed at present as a coolee on the Mazagon Hill stated, that one day, four or five days ago, at four o'clock in the afternoon, while he was in his room the accused came to him there and showed him several pieces of beaten metal. He (the accused) at the same time said that they were gold and that a man wanted to sell them. The prisoner asked witness and requested him to buy some of the pieces, but the latter refused. They then went together to a goldsmith's shop, and gave him the pieces of gold. The goldsmith melted some of the pieces and made the two small bars (produced before the Court). While they were waiting at the goldsmith's shop police sepoys came in and took the prisoner into custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE CASE OF THE MAHOMEDAN QUACK DOCTOR.—Syed Lall Booransab, a Mahomedan quack doctor, aged about forty-five, was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with having voluntarily caused hurt by means of an instrument to a child aged about six years named Mahadoo Condajee.

Condajee Limba deposed:—I am a basket-maker, and live in the Grant Road, near the Two Tanks. The boy, now present, Mahadoo Condajee, is my son, and is six years of age. For the last three months he had been suffering from retention of urine, and he complained of much pain. I at first took him to the dispensary at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The Doctor gave him medicine, but did not cure him. After a day or two I took him to the dispensary in Butcher's Street, as suggested by my neighbours. I attended that dispensary about three weeks, and my son seemed to derive benefit from the treatment he received there. On the 15th instant I saw the prisoner at the bar in the house of my neighbour, Mybeeputhee. He (prisoner) was attending Mybeeputhee's son, who had sore eyes. The neighbours represented to me that the prisoner was a good doctor, "the King's Physician," and advised me to allow him to see my child. I called the prisoner to my house and explained to him what the child was suffering from. He examined the boy and said that there was a stone which caused the retention of urine and the pain complained of. He said that he would remove the stone by an operation. He said that the European doctors did not know how to remove the stone. I begged of the prisoner to remove the stone and cure my child. He said that he would do it, and demanded fifteen rupees for performing the operation. I said that I was a poor man. He agreed at length to take five rupees. He asked me for three rupees with which to procure medicine. I gave him three rupees. My wife and some of my neighbours were then present. On the following morning, the 16th instant, the prisoner came to my house. He brought with him his bag with instruments and materials, produced. He said that he wanted two rupees more for ointment to heal the wound. I gave him two rupees. He went out and returned with the tin box, produced, which he said contained ointment. The prisoner then, with a lancet, like that now shown to me, made an incision between the child's legs near the arms. The wound bled much. The prisoner then placed the hollow conical instrument, now produced, to the wound: he placed the larger end of the instrument upon the wound, and he introduced a bamboo probe through the hole in the smaller end until it appeared to touch the wound. The child then screamed louder. When the prisoner had used the bamboo probe a short time he put his hand down to the wound and then removed the larger end of the instrument. He took from the wound the stone, produced, and said that he had removed the stone. The people standing about examined the stone, and said that it was a pebble, and not a stone from the bladder. At that time a police sepoy came there, who took possession of the stone, and took them to the constable. Mr. Wakefield. The constable sent my child to the Hospital, where he was treated by the doctors. He was kept there a patient for seven days, and then discharged.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry until Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo, and remanded prisoner to jail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BYCULLA CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to point out the intolerable nuisance it is to people who walk occasionally of a Sunday evening to and from the above church, the gorawallahs who are attending the carriages continually bellowing out "pais, pais." Now, Sir, 1st, I think such yells indecorous at and near any place of Christian worship; 2nd, the path to the church is so wide that nobody but a drunken man, or child, could possibly get in the way; 3rd, all the carriages have lamps, plainly showing they are approaching; 4th, it really would appear as if the owners of the different vehicles seemed to imagine they added to their consequence by endeavouring to show a wretched gorawallah was a "Jeames" at Belgravia.

COMMON SENSE.

Bombay, 24th October.

BENGAL.

THE recruits which arrived from England by the ships *Conflict* and *Sydenham*, left Fort William yesterday by river steamers for Chinsurah. The 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 11th Regiment is in the river; and may be expected off Calcutta to-morrow. It goes straight up-country to the station assigned to it in the annual relief, Fyzabad, in Oude.—*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 20.

WE were sorry to hear yesterday that intelligence had been received by Telegraphic message from Mussourie of the unexpected death at that Hill-station, of Colonel A. N. Campbell, Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum, who was away on privilege leave. This casualty gives the command of Her Majesty's 48th to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Aplin, who will take the Regiment home to England, where, but for the death of Colonel Campbell, he would immediately, on landing, have been placed on half pay as supernumerary. No step, however, goes in the Regiment, as used to be the case, there being now but one Lieutenant-Colonel allowed to each Infantry Regiment and any casualty by death or promotion of supernumeraries not being filled up. Colonel Campbell served with Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish in the Burmese war.—*Id.*

THE following movements of Regiments in substitution of those given in the Annual Relief, are ordered to take place: Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, ordered from Hazareebagh to Saugor, will go to Lucknow instead; and Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, ordered from Saugor to Seetapore and/Roy Bareilly, will stand fast at Saugor. The former of these arrangements exhibits a military combination, of which we do not remember to have before seen a parallel, and the object of which, if it has been effected intentionally, we cannot understand. Lucknow will, during the coming year, be garrisoned by the European Regiments just out from England; Her Majesty's [illegible] Lancers, and 36th and 55th Infantry Regiments. The arrangement does not appear to us a good one, as by it the newly arrived corps will learn less of the "manners and customs" of the country than if they had been mixed with old stagers.—*Id.*

BOMBAY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(From the Englishman.)

THAT the Calcutta papers should betake themselves to the task of discussing the commercial, moral and social condition of Bombay, appears to the *Gazette* proof that they have nothing better to do. It may certainly be a more unprofitable task than we supposed, but we should be unwilling to condemn the subject as so utterly worthless as our contemporary seems to believe it to be. We should not wish to come in for a share of the withering reproaches cast upon our rulers by the press of Bombay, for the contempt and neglect with which it is supposed they treat her; and it certainly seems somewhat ungrateful in the *Gazette* to meet our little attentions with the taunt that we have nothing better to do. We have advocated the claims of Bombay; we have endorsed her appeal for extraordinary aid; but we are busy-bodies, it would seem, because we will not go the whole hog and admit her claim in full. We scarcely think the *Bombay Gazette* understands the ground on which we put the hypothetical case of Assam claiming a monopoly of the proceeds arising from the sale of her waste lands, as analogous to that of Bombay in the present instance. The Empire of India is, with reference to its general government and expenditure, one and undivided; but at the same time the necessity of local government in other matters has led to its distribution into separate provinces, the boundaries of which are, for the most part, purely artificial, or at least have no reference whatever to any strict proportion between their revenue and expenditure; there is no connection whatever between the amounts these provinces happen to contribute to the income of the State, and the amount of expenditure their exigences demand. It may happen that in one place there exists some extraordinary source of wealth, where there is very little call for expenditure; and, *vice versa* it is quiet possible that another place may produce little or nothing, and at the same time require a great outlay. It may perhaps be said that no unproductive territory should require a large outlay, or, at least, that such outlay should not be made upon it except in the anticipation of a future equivalent production; but the fact is that we cannot so separate the different parts of our empire, as to weigh the value of each against its cost; it is the balance of profit we derive, or loss we suffer, from the whole, that we have to consider. The division of the country into these separate provinces has been governed by reasons entirely independent of the consideration of their comparative costs and in incomings. It may, for instance, be necessary, in a political point of view, to give to a wide and unproductive tract of country a separate government, and expend a great deal in protecting it, although it produces very little; and, as we have already said, the opposite may be the case. Indeed, it is one of the advantages of forming part of a great empire, that a province need not be left to its natural poverty, notwithstanding its great wants, but can draw supplies in proportion to its needs from the surplus of other provinces. In the opposite case, too, of a province, which after taking the share to which its needs entitle it, has a surplus which is made over to her neighbours we contend that there is no disadvantage; for not only must she, as a part of one great government, be benefited by that course of policy which tends to the good of the whole; but, after all, she may some day have greater wants than she could herself supply, and come in for her share of the direct advantage we have already referred to. In any case, it were to the last degree unreasonable for a province to acquiesce for a time in the general rule of enjoying the imperial income in common, and afterwards, on some fine day, stumbling over a windfall, suddenly complain of the arrangement in order to avoid giving her neighbours a share of her unexpected gains. Our argument is briefly this, that as there is no connection between the territorial limits of the separate governments of India, and their wants, or, again, between their wants and what they may produce, their expenditure must be regulated by their wants, and not by any other consideration; that this is a natural result of their forming part of one great government, and that the result is [illegible] disregard for the public weal, and a contempt for the responsibilities they incur, and the advantages they derive, from their membership of the Commonwealth. "Bombay," says the *Gazette*, "rests the justice of her claim on the sufficient ground that the money has been derived, not from the sale of waste lands, but from that of land which was previously used for public purposes—as gunpowder works, fortifications, etc., and that the whole amount is needed for the construction of new Government Offices, Forts and Public Institutions, on a scale suited to the modern requirements of the town:" and, again, he speaks of the money as "our money." The lands, however, belonging to the Imperial Government; if they were purchased, they were purchased as part of a general scheme, with Imperial money, devoted to Bombay in proportion to her necessity for them, as part of a general scheme. If the value of the land has now turned out to be a hundredfold what it was then necessary to expend upon it, this does not, in any sense, make the whole sum the property of Bombay. It was in respect of the uses for which it was intended that it was appropriated to Bombay, and not in respect of any right to it as property. If Bombay requires new Government Offices, Forts and Public Institutions, on a grand scale, her wants must be supplied, as far as they can be, with regard to those of other places. We do not for a moment wish them to be overlooked or underrated; but she, as a local government has no exclusive right to Imperial property, merely from the accident that Imperial policy had necessitated, or otherwise brought about, its acquisition or construction within her boundaries.

THE NEW REFORMERS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

MR. FAWCETT's address at Brighton is worthy of study, not because of the sentiments or arguments it contains, for they are of the regulation type, and were probably handed to him in a concise summary by his election agent an hour before he began his speech, but because he belongs to a class of demagogue new to this generation. Our tribunes of the people have hitherto been either shallow brawlers, or hard-headed men of business who, under cover of a zeal for the rights of the people, have played their own game, personally or commercially, for themselves or for their class. Mr. Fawcett belongs to a totally different race, of whom we have had no recent specimens, and who have been rare at all periods of our history. Their motives are pure, not only from personal greed, but from that nobler selfishness which aims at the exaltation of an order or a class; and their intellects are too cultivated to suffer them to be ranked among mere declaimers. They belong to the class of closet politicians, who have made their way by exact logical steps to a democratic demonstration. Condorcet, among the older French revolutionists, was a typical specimen of the genus; and Germany swarms now with Professor politicians of the same sort. The best possible cure for such speculative statesmen is that they should make their way into the House of Commons. It is the possession of that peculiar crushing-mill of all intellectual and moral eccentricity which has made theoretical politicians so rare among us and so harmless. A student, if he takes interest in politics, tends naturally towards democracy. His self-respect is wounded by the airs which rank and wealth give themselves, and the belief in them, as in some essential merit, which commonplace people obviously entertain, offends his keener intellect. The main course of his studies has lain among those ancient authors whose writings are instinct with the spirit of republicanism; and, however readily he may admit in argument that their doctrines ended disastrously, and that, even if the result of them had been satisfactory, it would furnish no rule for our guidance, still he cannot help viewing what passes around him, in some degree, in the spirit of those whose writings chiefly occupy his thoughts. He is accustomed to abstract speculation and to *à priori* argument, and has acquired that disbelief in illogical success, that impatience of half-accepted theories, which inevitably lead a man to the arithmetical symmetry of democratic institutions. If his nature is kindly and his morality high, those very virtues are likely to lead him into the same error, until experience has given him an insight into the practical working of political machines. The first impulse of a good man who argues upon the tendencies of humanity, not from experience, but antecedently, is to believe every one else to be as free from evil passion or blind selfishness as himself; and an over-belief in the goodness and wisdom of mankind is the "first falsehood" of a sincere democratic reasoner. There is no such certain specific for these intellectual maladies as the discipline of the House of Commons. There is an aversion in that estimable body for anything approaching to abstract reasoning, an indifference to any considerations which do not promise a distinct practical advantage, that may perhaps be carried to excess, but that acts as an invaluable corrective to the professorial school of politicians. No one who has seen much of that assembly is likely to form an exaggerated estimate of human perfectibility, or to entertain any doubt of the enduring power of the law of selfishness. Neither will he be overwhelmingly impressed with the efficiency of popular bodies for the purposes of government, or with the value of constituent pressure as a factor in legislation. Professor Fawcett's speech, therefore, will make all who respect him earnestly desire that he may succeed in obtaining a seat in Parliament.

The argument which he advanced on behalf of Reform is, it is to be presumed, not that which has convinced himself, but that which he and his backers thought most suited for his audience. Even so, however, it is a curious piece of reasoning. It consisted chiefly in these two propositions—that the working classes ought to receive the suffrage because they cheered Garibaldi, and because they have not agitated for the recognition of the South. Can Professor Fawcett point out any distinguished conqueror who was not popular, for the time at least, with all classes of society, high and low? The brilliancy of Garibaldi's achievements would alone have been sufficient to procure for him an enthusiastic welcome in any age, from any people not hostile to the policy he had advanced; but probably the reception of the Italian General owed something of its striking effect to the efforts of those who hoped to make him the central figure in a sort of Republican triumph. The refusal of the working men in Lancashire to agitate for the recognition of the South is a more questionable recommendation. There is no evidence that the question of slavery had anything to do with the matter; and indeed Abolitionism has always been rather the hobby of the middle classes than of the lower. It is more likely that a sympathy with democracy should have been the moving cause of whatever Federal sympathy there may have been in Lancashire. Mr. Bright lost no opportunity of telling them that the United States were the true home of liberty, and that, if Americanized institutions could be introduced into England, working men would have a considerable slice of the land which is now in the hands of their richer neighbours. It is possible that some of them believed him, and, if they did, it is no marvel that they should have sympathized with Mr. Lincoln's Government. But the real truth is, that the working-classes, unless maddened by absolute want, do not agitate without leaders. The Relief Committees took care there should be no want; and it was the political interest of the demagogues who habitually stir them up to take the side of the Northern States.

All these considerations, however, are wholly beside the question. The suffrage is not a red riband to be given to classes who have behaved well. It is an article in a deed of partnership, to be arranged on strict business principles. A certain number of the partners have accumulated property, in various degrees, and a much larger number have nothing but what they earn. This being the case, the question arises, who is to make laws for the government of this property, and for the raising and spending of the taxes which all classes pay, either out of their property or out of the proceeds of their labour? The equitable course, in strict theory, would be to give to each a share in the government or choice of governors, according to his interest in the concern. If any scheme of graduated suffrage had been devised that would work, this theoretical arrangement might be possible. But it being, for the present at least, agreed that the voting power of each man who votes shall be equal, other arrangements for securing a due representation to all classes become necessary. It would be impossible to admit the working classes in large numbers to the polling-booth, for the simple reason that they are so numerous that under a system of uniform suffrage, they would no longer have a share in the government of the country, but would govern it altogether. Professor Fawcett's answer to this objection is that, the working men will not unite as a class to vote for objects in which their class is interested. It may be permissible to doubt whether he will repeat this argument when he gets into the House of Commons. If they abstain from using political power in order to serve their own class, they differ very much from all other types of humanity, and may be regarded as nothing less than angels disguised in fustian. Certain it is that Irishmen combine for Irish objects, even down to a Galway subsidy; that squires will sit up half the night to vote for a poaching Bill; that manufacturers are never weary in pressing upon the Government to negotiate favourable commercial treaties; that farmers force their representatives to vote for the abolition of the malt-tax—in fact, that every class, high and low, habitually and invariably uses whatever legislative power it possesses in order to protect and to promote its interests as a class. The working men, too, are [illegible] powerful enough to have [illegible] and have obtained the abolition of taxation upon the first necessaries of life, and the limitation of the hours of labour, in the teeth of the most powerful opposition. But what ground is there for believing that if their power was greater they would use it less, or that they would feel more conscience about using it than their betters? In the days when the landowners were almost as supreme as the working classes would become under an extended suffrage, they exercised their opportunities unsparingly enough. But they acted under a check to which the working men would not be exposed. They always had the fear of the numbers that were under them before their eyes. They knew that, if they strained their supremacy too far, the physical superiority of those under them might assert itself, and their artificial fabric of power be shattered by one blow. The working men, if they succeed to uncontrolled supremacy, will be withheld by no such consideration. They will be at liberty so to adjust taxation that the whole weight of it shall fall on those who do not depend on weekly wages, and they shall be exempt. They will be able to adopt that mysterious legislation, whatever it is, by which Mr. Bright proposes to divide the lands of the rich among them, without any violation of the laws of property. The regulation of local expenditure, the conditions of poor relief, the relations between master and servant, between capital and labour, will be equally at their unfettered disposal. It will also be open to them to choose for their actual rulers such brilliant specimens of statesmanship as those who have brought the American Republic to its present flourishing condition. They will have the ability to do those things if the reform which Professor Fawcett seeks is adopted; and the class which is the present depository of power will probably ask for some better security that they will not do them than the fact that they hurraed for Garibaldi, or neglected to agitate for the recognition of the South.

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE St. Leger has afforded a conclusive proof of the truth of the running in the Derby. Blair Athol beat General Peel easily at Epsom, and he has again beaten him easily at Doncaster. Such a defeat as that suffered by General Peel in the Derby was not to be got over by any amount of talk about it. The just inference from it was that, whenever the pair met again, Blair Athol would repeat his victory, and this expectation has been fulfilled at Doncaster. General Peel's warmest partisans can offer nothing in extenuation of his second failure, and the admission can hardly be withheld that Blair Athol is the best horse that has been seen this year, or perhaps for some years, upon the English Turf.

The career of Blair Athol since he first appeared in public upon Epsom Downs has not been uniformly prosperous. Everybody remembers how he went to Paris within a fortnight after the Derby, and got beaten by Vermuth for the Grand Prix. Excuses were made for Blair Athol on this occasion just as for General Peel after the Derby, but the most satisfactory explanation of his defeat is to assume that he had a very good horse opposed to him. Whatever might have been thought of this single performance of Vermuth, his recent running at Baden-Baden places him undeniably in the first class of race-horses. He ran twice at Baden-Baden; in his first race he was beaten by Fille de l'Air, but in his second race he beat both Fille de l'Air and Dollar—having, however, some advantage over Fille de l'Air in weight. Thus Vermuth is able to boast that he has beaten the winners of the English Derby, Oaks, and Goodwood Cup. Almost all Englishmen probably think that, if Vermuth and Blair Athol were to meet again, Blair Athol would be victorious; but still one fact remains, that he was defeated. Having suffered this reverse at Paris on Sunday, he came out on Friday following at Ascot in his Epsom form, and beat Ely and some other horses handsomely. At Goodwood he won a race easily, and walked over for another race. At York he ran for the Great Yorkshire Stakes under a 7lb. penalty, and surprised the public by getting beaten by Miner, while he again beat Ely. Thus he had been out six times before Doncaster, he had scored four victories, and had sustained two very complete defeats. But it is probable that, if the best horse that ever was foaled were to run six times within as many months, he would get beaten. It is no disgrace to Blair Athol to have failed sometimes, but it is highly creditable to those horses who have got the better of him.

It will be remembered that the owner and backers of General Peel were dissatisfied with the way in which he was ridden for the Derby. It was alleged that Aldcroft was weak through illness, and could not hold the horse, or that he had made too much use of him. Excuses were also made for the General on the score of condition; and, lastly, it was asserted that the hilly course at Epsom did not suit his action. These are arguments which do not produce much effect except on minds predisposed for their reception. It seemed to those who had no exclusive partiality for the General that, although such considerations might have much value in reference to a close race, they could not suffice to prove that a horse who had been beaten easily by two lengths was better than the horse which had beaten him, or was even that horse's equal. However, there was the fact that General Peel had won the Two Thousand Guineas in capital style; he was a magnificent horse to look at; his owner, Lord Glasgow, was very popular, and thoroughly deserved success; and the horse had been in retirement ever since the Derby, and had been taken out of the hands of Lord Glasgow's usual trainer and committed to the care of John Scott, who, without disrespect to other trainers, may be fairly said to have a special gift for winding up horses for the St. Leger. Here were sufficient grounds for confidence on the part of those who were willing to believe; and, accordingly, after Blair Athol's defeat at York by Miner, a large portion of the public managed to persuade themselves that it was a prudent step to make General Peel first favourite for the St. Leger. There was considerably less than the usual amount of talk about other horses, and indeed the approaching race was pretty generally spoken of as a return match between the first and second horses in the Derby. The interest of the St. Leger would have been even greater than it was if Scottish Chief had been able to take part in it, for although this horse was completely beaten in the Derby by both Blair Athol and General Peel, credit was due to the statement of Mr. Merry's trainer that he was the best horse the stable had ever sent to Epsom. He won the Ascot Cup in magnificent style, after giving 14 lbs. of weight to Knight of Snowdon, of his own year, and beating him in a previous race on the same day. This performance of Scottish Chief was so good that it seemed to place the two horses who had proved themselves superior to him on an unapproachable pinnacle of eminence. But among the horses who had finished behind Scottish Chief in the Derby were several whose performances and reputation during the summer would not allow them to be entirely overlooked. It was quite true that Blair Athol had beaten them almost out of sight at Epsom; but after it had been proved, or seemed to be proved, at York, that Blair Athol could not give 7 lbs. to a moderate horse, there was hardly any possible runner for the St. Leger who might not find some persons able to persuade themselves that he had a chance of winning it. There was in the first place, Mr. Bowes' horse Baragah, who had come from Whitewall with a good character to Epsom, and who was said to have gone on improving all the summer. With the highest breeding and all the look of a race-horse, Baragah had pretensions which could not be despised, and it would not have appeared, before the race, very extravagant to say that the three best horses which were going to run for it had all come from the same town, Malton, and had all been trained on the same ground. It was not the least of Baragah's claims to notice that he had beaten Ely thoroughly at Goodwood; for Ely won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster last year, and a winner of that race should never be despised as a competitor for the St. Leger. Ely was backed at even money against Blair Athol, when the winner of the Derby appeared at Ascot after his journey across the Channel, but Ely's backers on that occasion did not win. He finished near Blair Athol at York, where Miner beat him, and he gave Miner 3 lbs. and beat him at the same meeting. On the whole, it might be said that Ely was a horse of thoroughly established character, so much so that it might be considered as certain as anything of the kind could be that he would not win the St. Leger, but would come near winning it. There was talk in certain quarters of Cambuscan, and although he was not backed for the St. Leger with anything like the same confidence as he had been for the Derby, there were people who expected him to prove that the enormous private reputation which he enjoyed during the spring was not wholly founded in delusion. Cambuscan finished behind Ely in the Derby, and Ely beat him again at Stockbridge. Knight of Snowdon, from a want of temper or of courage, has seldom run in public up to the character which he bears in private. He finished next to Scottish Chief in the Derby, but he allowed himself to be beaten by the same horse at Ascot, when he had an advantage of 7 lbs. It was clear to those who saw that race that if Knight of Snowdon had had any heart for his work he could have won it, and, if he would not take advantage of such an opportunity, his owner must look for plenty of disappointment from keeping him in training.

From arguments more or less convincing, derived from the records of past races, it is always a relief to turn to actual inspection of the [illegible] performers in the race which is to come. An early visit to Doncaster race-course on Tuesday morning gave ample opportunity of [illegible] the condition and style of going [illegible] horses which had been much backed [illegible] Leger. Blair Athol, with [illegible] him, appeared upon the [illegible] was impossible to find any fault with his condition. After walking some distance, the pair stopped to allow James Snowden, who was to ride Blair Athol in the race, to mount him, and with his jockey in the saddle he went twice round the course at a good pace. The ground on Tuesday morning was hard everywhere, and in some places very hard, and certainly Blair Athol was taken over it in a style which showed that there was no fear about making use of his legs. There is, however, some reason to think that very hard ground does not suit him, and therefore it was satisfactory to his backers to observe the unsettled aspect of the sky, as they might calculate that every drop of rain which was likely to fall before the race would improve their favourite's chance of victory. Blair Athol looked equal to his best performance, and very likely to repeat it. He quitted the course about the time that the Whitewall team appeared upon it. The first of the string was Clarissimus, who was sent by Lord Glasgow to Whitewall along with General Peel to lead him in his gallops. Then came the General himself, and behind him Mr. Bowes' pair, Claremont and Baragah, and a filly engaged in another race. General Peel looked as John Scott's horses always do when they come out for the St. Leger; that is, he showed the perfection of condition. The magnificent proportions which everybody admired at Newmarket and Epsom were not likely to have dwindled during four months of careful preparation and moderate work. An artist would have been well repaid for coming to Doncaster by getting a good look at General Peel. He is just the horse to put into a picture, or to show to those who complain that the English race-horse is deteriorating in strength and substance; but if it be a question of winning the Derby or St. Leger, we should look elsewhere for a perfect model. Boragah, who walked behind General Peel, was very nearly what we want; and Blair Athol, who had just left the course, was what we want exactly. It was reported that General Peel had done all in his trials that was asked of him; it was said that he could go for ever; the course would suit him better than at Epsom, and if the impending rain should make the ground heavy, that must be all in favour of a horse so powerfully built. Besides, General Peel had never been out since the Derby, whereas Blair Athol came recently from having it proved that he could not give 7 lbs. to a horse of moderate pretensions, over about the same distance as the St. Leger course. General Peel took only a short canter, and he never looks his best unless he be thoroughly extended; but it would have been a very great mistake to suppose that his trainer was afraid to gallop him. Doubtless he had done quite enough work before he came to Doncaster, and after seeing all that could be seen of him, the sound conclusion appeared to be that he was as fit as he could possibly be made, and could do anything in the world that could be asked of him, except beat Blair Athol.

Baragah looked equal to anything in the field except the two favourites. Ely was as beautiful as ever, and might easily win the confidence of those who saw him at exercise without knowing his antecedents. Miner, who on the strength of his York victory over Blair Athol was made third favourite, is a coarse-looking horse, with a good deal of his sire Rataplan about him. It was a fact that Blair Athol could not give Miner 7 lbs. at York, but nevertheless, prudent observers must wait to see before they could believe that Miner could win at Doncaster; for he is scarcely the class of horse in which one would seek for a winner of the St. Leger. Cambuscan looked well and fit, but in his case, also, faith was wanting; and Knight of Snowdon's handsome body contains, as was to be feared, a very small spirit. Among John Day's string were to be seen Master Richard, whom some people persevere in thinking a great horse, but who was to be reserved for something more within his compass than the St. Leger; and Black Rock, who answered more nearly than anything else to the character of the dark outsider for whom some of the advertising prophets exhorted the public to reserve its money. It was impossible to think much of Black Rock's chance, even with the help of Fordham, who was to ride him; and it seems a pity that he should have been promoted from plating at country meetings to running for the St. Leger.

The St. Leger day of 1864 was not admirable in point of weather, but Blair Athol's backers, at any rate, might be well content to see the rain come down. As nearly everybody was wet through before the start for the great race, attention need not have been distracted by futile attempts at self-protection against the rain. It is not often that the St. Leger has been run under such uncomfortable circumstances, and although the rain came down with equal violence when the Flying Dutchman won, the railways had not brought an equal number of persons from long distances to be exposed to it. There could be no disposition among riders to protract preliminaries under a drenching storm, and happily no fractiousness of horses occurred to thwart the general desire to proceed to business without delay. Although there were more subscribers to this race than there had ever been before, the field consisted of only ten horses, and one at least of these—namely, Brindisi—might have been well spared. The most important absentee was Mr. Naylor's Coast Guard, who was backed heavily for the Derby, and was said to have a better chance in the St. Leger. The withdrawal of Coast Guard left Challoner disengaged, but, although he has usually ridden Blair Athol when at liberty for the mount, he did not on this occasion displace James Snowden, who had been riding Blair Athol in his gallops, and rode him admirably in the Derby. Thus Challoner missed the chance of winning the St. Leger for the third time within four years. It was probably from dissatisfaction with Aldcroft's riding in the Derby that Lord Glasgow had retained Wells as well as Aldcroft for this race, and Aldcroft has no reason to regret that Wells had the mount instead of himself, as it was thus placed beyond doubt that there was no great mistake in the Epsom riding. Instead of the familiar white and red which Aldcroft has worn so often on this course, he appeared in the mazarine blue which marked the Knight of Snowdon. Cambuscan was ridden by Edwards, who has resumed the wearing of Lord Stamford's jacket.

We heard lately of a gentleman who confessed that he sometimes thought he could write other parts of the daily newspapers, but never, in his moments of highest confidence, believed that he was capable of seeing all that must be seen by the ubiquitous persons who furnish the report of races. If that gentleman visited Doncaster on Wednesday, he must have gone away in a particularly humble frame of mind, feeling himself obliged to own that he had seen little of the St. Leger except grey mist. It might, however, have occurred to this gentleman to notice that both Blair Athol and General Peel were very quiet and business-like at the post, and that they kept near together, as if watching one another's tactics. Another just observation would be that General Peel is a very quick starter for so big a horse, as he got off well both in this race and in the Derby. Although the courses at Doncaster and Epsom are very different, the two great races of this year have been in some respects almost exactly similar. In both races General Peel held a forward place and looked like a winner when nearing home, and in both races it only needed that Blair Athol should be set agoing to show that General Peel had no chance against him. Three or four horses were racing with General Peel up the straight, and Blair Athol, being behind them seemed to have a difficulty in coming through. But this slight check only shows what a vast reserve of speed he has. When fully round, and in a clear road, he galloped in, as he did at Epsom, an easy winner; while General Peel did not get even second place upon the Epsom terms, but had to fight for it every inch of the way with Cambuscan, and only won it by a head. Miner managed to get fourth, but evidently found the company into which he had got too good for him. The warmest partisans of General Peel must now acknowledge that he was fairly and completely beaten, and that Blair Athol is the best horse of his year in England; and, notwithstanding his defeat in Paris, it is probable that few Englishmen would hesitate about backing the winner of the Derby and St. Leger against Vermuth.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26TH.

Shaw, Lieut. E. W., Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Ellichpoor.

Thatcher, Major T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26TH.

Dowden, Lieut. T., Royal Engineers, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Walsh, Lieut. C. H., 44th Regt., to join, to Poona.

Shaw, Lieut. E. W., Hyderabad Contingent, to join, to Ellichpoor.

Woodcock, Captain J., Hyderabad Contingent, to join, to Ellichpoor.

GARRISON ORDER.—OCT. 26TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL E. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation:—

Lieutenant Colonel Furneaux, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment; Lieutenant Foley, H. M.'s 44th Regiment; and Captain Anderson, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

These officers are not available for duty with troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY [illegible]-IN-CHIEF.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
26	Sultan (s)	Stewart	Aden Oct. 18.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Oct. 25.
	Phlox (s)	Heard	Surat Oct. 25.
	Foam	Watt	Moulmein Aug. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
26	Magnolia	Powell	London.
	Madura	Brown	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Fairy Cross*, T. M. Blaney, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Northern Empire*, W. H. Newett, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Prince Frederick William*, T. Dunn, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Knight Errant*, for Liverpool.

Barque *Louisa*, for Persian Gulf.

Steamer *Indore*, for China.

Steamer *Bushire*, for Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Surat.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—October 19, *George Gilroy*, London, and *Futtay Moombaruck*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

ALL shares were firm yesterday, at our quotations, the impression in the bazaar being that we have had the worst of the English news, and that the incoming mail will probably bring intelligence of a reaction. There was much speculation and a considerable advance in the price of Alliance Financials, and an improvement of 3 per cent. in China Banks and Commercials, 2 per cent. in Bank of Indias, 1½ in Eastern Financials, and 1 per cent. in City, East India, and Royal Bank shares. Indian Peninsulas and London and Bombay Banks are a shade weaker. Back Bays continue very firm.

THE following Statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 16th October 1864.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain		......	230,000
" New South Wales	288,000	......	—
" France	—	......	182,280
" China	637,989	......	—
" Suez	150,000	......	7,214,650
" A. Gulf	2,400	......	39,075
" Persian Gulf	19,500	......	5,400
" Penang and Singapore	250	......	
" Cutch	6,840	......	15,750
" Aden		......	1,975
" Guzerat	1,000	......	10,500
Total for the week...Gold	1,105,979	Silver Rs.	7,699,630
Previously imported in the year 1864	41,631,601	......	97,596,999
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th Oct. 1864	42,737,580	......	105,296,629
Do., 1863	36,448,975	......	66,723,686
Increase...Rs.	6,288,605	... Rs.	38,572,943

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	—	......	250,000
" Cutch	11,525	......	6,825
" Concan	—	......	2,000
" Guzerat	23,324	......	131,600
" Penang and Singapore	—	......	25,500
" Persian Gulf	—	......	4,000
" Kurrachee	18,100	......	421,891
" Calcutta	—	......	375,000
" Malabar and Canara	37,200	......	262,485
" North Canara	25,522	......	5,000
Total for the week ...Gold Rs.	115,671	Silver Rs.	1,482,101
Previously exported in the year 1864	9,951,049	......	55,485,731
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th Oct. 1864	10,066,720	......	56,967,832
Do., 1863	8,797,253	......	49,243,721
Increase...Rs.	1,269,467	... Rs.	7,724,111

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Do.	30 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	12 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	4 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	34 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corporation	170	......	175 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	7½	16,000 per sh. with 50 ex-div.
Bank of India	250	5	(N. sh.)
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	246 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	87 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	35 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 per cent. pm. includg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25		30 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	136 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. (nml.)
East India Bank	25	......	7 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	71 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	90 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	100	......	64½ per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	—	......	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	125 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	60 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 24,750 p. share pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 48,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited ... One whole Share comprising			Rs. 47,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	5,000	430	
1 B Share	5,000	170	
4 C Shares	5,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	500	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	830 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	[illegible]	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	[illegible]	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	[illegible]	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-5-9	[illegible]	Rs. 10 per cent. discount.
Do. New 220 shares	133-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	[illegible] do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	400 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	......	Rs. 325 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	500	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent	Rs. 600 (nml.)
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 500 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,000	36 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	200 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500	......	30 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	500	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandesh Farming Co.	200	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	5 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	
Loan 1832-33	90
Loan 1842-43	93
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES CURRENT, 26th October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
Dhollera, (ready)	Rs. 325 to 330
Bhownuggur	320 to 330
Broach	305 to 310
Surat	315 to 320
Oomrawuttee	400 to [illegible]
Porebunder	470 to [illegible]
Akote	515 to 520
Compta	425 to 430
Veeraval	455 to 465
Hinghunghat	[illegible]
Khandeish	[illegible]
Dharwar (Sawgunned)	[illegible]
Dhollera (December)	[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELLKNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ... 2s. 0d.
On demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... at 2s. 0d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 5 "
" 6 " ... 6 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¼d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... [illegible]
" 12 " ... [illegible]

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIV. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of [illegible]

[illegible] Government or other Securities, ½ per ct. [illegible] business may be obtained on [illegible]

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board.

Bombay, 26th October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....London. | Branch Office.......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand ... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of notices than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address, "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay. Kurrachee. Calcutta. Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دهي بينك آف هندوستان چينا اينڈ جاپان
(ليميٹيڈ)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE.—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BRANDT DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ...... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ...... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Four " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Three " ... ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " ... ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe... } 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.

If the deposit be ta[illegible] of withdrawal will [illegible]

The Bank rece[illegible] ing two terms [illegible]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 3 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 7 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... 2s.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £30 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay 20th Octobe 1864. MICHAEL E. DeQUADROS, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); AND MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do do..........2s. 0½d. "
Sight..........2s. "
On France months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts.
3 do do......2-55 "
Sight......2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq. (Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन चैन बाइना
बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage Harness.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " T. Cloths.
1000 " Madapollams.
25 Casks Earthenware.
1 Case Meat Safes.

Bombay, 27th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.
2 " Pomades.
150 Boxes Bar, Yellow Soaps.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Dressing Boxes, Platedware, Candlesticks, Cutlery, Pick Axes, Hammers, &c., &c.

50 Kegs Rose Nails.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 27th October 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF LARGE PIER GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

1 Handsome Pier Glass, in richly Gilt on Wood Frames 60 by 50.
2 Do. do. 60 by 48.
6 Do. do. 54 by 44.
2 Do. do. 48 by 40.
1 Do. oval do 60 by 50.
7 Correct and superior Ornamental Clocks, under Glass Covers, such as never imported before to Bombay.

SALE OF MOTHER-O'PEARL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at outside the Fort, behind Bhooleshwar near the Portuguese Church, by order of Kharaj Lalljee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Khimjee Vieram.

410 Cuppas of Mother-o'Pearl, weighing 2,964¼ Maunds and 3 lbs. net.

Also, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant at 4 P.M., at the above place.

About 40 to 50 Candies of Bella Wool.

AUCTION SALE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S BOREE BUNDER TERMINUS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Terminus, about 300 Bags Seeds, a small quantity of Cotton, and Sundries.

AN AUCTION SALE AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will begin to sell by public Auction at *Lockesley Hall* from 15th November next, an extensive assortment of best English made Furniture, Lamps, and a large variety of the very best Fancy Goods. Particulars will appear in a day or two.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

1 new English-built Malvern Dog Cart, by Macnaught and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with Furniture and Bridles complete.

Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.
One Racing do. by do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls do. do.

A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness.

A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.

Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a corrugated roof as ordered out direct from [illegible] particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

[illegible] Houses for sale at Matheran. [illegible] Hills, several Bungalows both [illegible]

BENNETT & Co.

[illegible] 27th October 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex Clasmerden,* at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops,* and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints.................. " 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac .... " 20 " "
Fine very old Do.................. " 36 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	" 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	" 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		" 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		" 6

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner ....at Rs. 28 per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden.............. " 30 "
Moselle, Sparkling .... " 36 "
Red Hermitage Burgundy.............. " 25 "
Claret, Good Dinner Wine.............. " 24 "
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) .... " 18 "

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts			Rs.	36 per doz.
Do.	do.	Pints, per case of 2 doz.	"	40 "
Do.	do.	Nonpareil's Moselle, qts.	"	40 "
Do.	do.	Hock's qts.	"	40 "
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.			"	22 "
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.			"	18 "

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. " " 5 "
Porter, Truman, Hanbury and Brixton. " " 4½ "

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen. LAWRENCE & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints ... 11 8 " "
" 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ... 16 8 " "
" " Ditto in Pints ... 9 " "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing 1 dozen each.
Moselle, " " " 1 " "
Do. Pints " " " 2 " "
Hockheimer, Quarts, " " " 1 " "
Macobrunner, " " " 1 " "
Sherry (Yellow Seal,) " " " 2 " "
Do. (Black Seal,) " " " 2 " "
Brandy, " " " 1 " "

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	" 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from " 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	" 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	" 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	" 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	" 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	" 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	" 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	" 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	" 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	" 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	" 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80 0
Do. " Do.	40 0
Do. " a Crown	30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 ?
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36 0
Do. Pints	19 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs.	"	15
do. white do.	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	"	38
Green Seal, quarts	"	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	"	32
Chateau Beychevelle	"	17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	"	12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	"	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	"	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	"	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	"	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lbs. each) fine Sperm, p. box	"	12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding
} At various prices.

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts...36
Do.	Do.	Pts....19
Sillery Mousseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts...32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts....17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts...34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts....18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts...34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts...36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts...32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts...32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts...30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts....16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts...30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts....16
Do. Do. best qlty.	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts...26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts...22
Do. Hock best qlty.	Do.	Qrts...26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts...22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts...20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts...20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts...20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts...26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts...20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts...16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts...35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts...30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts...30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts...16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts...12
Beer German		Qrts... 5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860		262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.

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| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

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J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

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Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven *Rakhs* of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840—the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* A *grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be revived within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500;* but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.

Medical Referee—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for		£6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	£1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...	£792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...	£442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228 0 0
	Rs.	252 0 0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	"	116 13 11
	Rs.	129 2 9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Directorat Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin,* Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goncoum. ROSSELET & Co.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE IN SOUTH WYNAAD, comprising 200 Acres of Forest Land, 40 Acres of which are planted with Coffee, 12 Acres are now giving their maiden crop. Price Rs. 30,000. Apply to J. L. YONGE, Vythery.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8 7 by 3 at Rs. 18 per cent.
Do. No. 9 7 by 3 " 19 do.
Do. No. 10 7 by 3 " 20 do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing 6 by 2 3 by 24 } 17 do.
7 by 2 2 by 24 }
8 by 2 3 by 24 }

MUNGESH BANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the natives gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE, No. 8, Hummum Street.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Scissors, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belts and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Piesse and Lubin's Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopoly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton,* from London.

1 Cane Body four Seated Open Carriage.
1 Four Wheeled Dog Cart or Waggonette.

ALSO,

A nearly new English-built Shell Pattern Cab Buggy with pair of Plated Lamps by Aldebert, Long Acre.

Just landed ex "Carrunjah and Hartfell."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.
One ditto Park Phaeton.
Two ditto English Malvern Dog-carts.

AND ALSO,

[illegible] new English-built four-seated [illegible] with glass shutters, &c., [illegible] property [illegible] proceeding to England.

A small and light New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.

A handsome Grey Saddle Horse, goes well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 5.

A handsome Iron Grey fast trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-1½. Age 7.

A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Also several other Carriages awaiting clearance from the Custom House.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.

Just received for Sale, few set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of Buggy, Dog-Cart, ditto, and several other Carriages.

Also, ex *Knight Errant,* a new and handsome English-built Park Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by "S. Marks," the property of an Officer proceeded up-country.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES!

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants.

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Crecy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Findon Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herrings a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate de foi d'oir, Game of kinds, Petit Pois, and the like.

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Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Speed's Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.

York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheeses of Kinds, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.

Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

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FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.

Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

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N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound at the time of delivery. No responsibility will be recognized by McCOMBIE & SONS after delivery of the goods from their premises.

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TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 24th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

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